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RUDE PRAVO REVIEWS CSCE PRINCIPLES ON HELSINKI ANNIVERSARY

AU021345Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Aug 78 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Three Years Since Helsinki"]

[Text] On 7 August 1975, shortly after the signing of the Final Act in Helsinki (on 1 August 1975), the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government issued a declaration that our republic would consistently fulfill the adopted conclusions. In this we are proceeding from the precept that the materialization of the CSCE conclusions will be a long-term affair and that the center of gravity in this will lie in the sphere of bilateral relations between the socialist and capitalist states.

We approach the Final Act as an entity; we are trying to enhance its significance and weight; and we oppose distortions of its stipulations. We stress that they must be respected and implemented in practice, comprehensively and without tearing out certain parts. We reject the casting of doubts on the internationally legal, binding nature of the Final Act.

We consider the declaration of principles directing the relations among participating states to be the core of the Helsinki document. In the 3 years since the signing of this document, we have been systematically and emphatically restating this. In this spirit we have been pointing out the necessity of fighting for peace, security, cooperation and social progress in Europe, through the broad collaboration of political and social forces for intensifying detente.

Those assessing the development of the postwar period without prejudice must necessarily come to the conclusion that everything that had contributed toward improving the international situation was tied to the initiative and constructive suggestions of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Their dynamic, purposeful policy has overcome--by their pacifistic energy--the years of cold war and has indicated the path toward overcoming new targets on the road toward detente, the consolidation of security and the development of cooperation among countries with different socioeconomic systems.

This initiative also includes the stance taken by these states in the preparation of the new strategic arms limitation agreement; the preparation of the international treaty on generally and completely banning nuclear weapons tests; the preparation of the world-wide treaty on the renunciation of the use of force; the draft treaty to not be the first to use nuclear weapons; the proposal to freeze the number of NATO and Warsaw Pact member-states; the proposal to ban the creation of new kinds and systems of mass destruction weapons and to ban any influencing of the environment for military and other hostile purposes; the proposal to replace the constant increase of military expenditures by a systematic decrease of these expenditures, like the USSR is doing even now; the proposal to convene a world conference on disarmament; and other proposals.

The socialist countries have also been constantly stressing that one of the main tasks of the Helsinki signatories is to succeed in complementing detente in the political sphere with detente in the military sphere. In this direction they are striving to achieve progress in deliberations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Vienna.

The declaration of principles, which is the political foundation of the Final Act, includes the principles of noninterference, side by side with other principles which the states are dutybound to adhere to in their mutual relations. [paragraph continues]

These principles are very precisely formulated. The adversaries of detente have confirmed in practice--particularly at the Belgrade meeting--that they interpret the Final Act quite arbitrarily and unilaterally, in throwing overboard the commitments in the political and economic sphere and in demagogically beginning to abuse the humanitarian part of the act. Even before the Belgrade meeting they attempted to activate the vestiges of the defeated counterrevolution in our country, as well as in other socialist countries. Their campaign has continued in this spirit to this very day, when the imperialist circles are abusing a small handful of so-called dissidents for slandering socialism and for ideological subversion.

The attacks launched by Western reaction against detente, the attempts at presenting the socialist countries' solidarity with the people's battle for freedom and independence as compatible with detente, the incitement to anti-Sovietism and anticommunism behind the smokescreen of the demand for a "peaceful coexistence of ideologies"--all this is intended to divert the attention of the people in the West from the incurable diseases of capitalism, to evade the solution of vital domestic problems and to introduce methods of oppression into the battle against the revolutionary forces.

The discrepancies between the needs of imperialism and the needs of the people in its countries are aggravating. The prerequisite for solving the main economic problems --unemployment, inflation, the energy crisis, the weakening of Western currencies, particularly of the dollar, the disintegration of large cities and the crisis in the main industries--is to largely reduce arms expenditures. But it is in the nature of monopolist capitalism itself that it does not want to agree to such a solution. The three main centers of reaction formed in the capitalist world--the United States, Western Europe and Japan--are interconnected by a complicated network of interdependence, rivalry and cooperation. Brzezinski's "trilateral commission," which has emerged with the Rockefellers' assistance, is striving to replace the idea of detente with the policy of confrontation, which has been so often discredited in the past.

The Western line represents the danger of an unrestricted arms race which can finally lead to the acute threat of a nuclear catastrophe. The dangerous change of the course now undertaken by the main countries of monopolist capital is in sharp contradiction to the noble ideas of the Final Act.

That is why the demand of the day lies in the defense of the Final Act against misuse, in the battle for its full materialization and in the struggle for making the process of detente irreversible. The present attacks by the advocates of a return to the cold war are very dangerous. Despite this, they are doomed to failure, as were all their previous maneuvers which were frustrated through the will and force of peaceloving peoples.

Let us recall--merely as an example--the counteroffensive and the ridicule of the very same Western circles when the socialist countries first suggested, and then pushed through, the all-European conference. And yet the peaceloving forces have succeeded in effecting its materialization through their common efforts.

SCINTEIA COMMENTS ON CSCE ANNIVERSARY, AFTERMATH

AU0110500Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 1 Aug 78 AU

["Three Years Since the Signing of the Helsinki Final Act"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/8/78--Carrying an extensive commentary on the above anniversary, daily SCINTEIA of August 1 writes:

In the European and world political life, August 1 is a day evocative of a highly significant event: the signing, three years ago, by the heads of government and state from 33 European countries of the Helsinki Final Act, a document recording the successful completion of the first all-European conference on security and cooperation.

Romania observes this anniversary with the satisfaction of having made an acknowledged contribution to the preparation and holding of the Helsinki conference. As it is known, the decisive role in the elaboration and promotion of Romania's position has been played by President Nicolae Ceausescu whose merits in the definition of the concept of European security, multilateral activity for affirming the new principles of interstate relations have won broad appreciation.

Besides, Romania marks this anniversary with the certitude of her full engagement in the implementation of the Final Act provisions. The period elapsed since the conclusion of the conference has proved the highly realistic and responsible character of the appeal addressed by Romania's president from the rostrum of the Helsinki conference to all the states to act firmly and perseveringly for translating into life the understandings seen as a unitary whole.

The endorsement of the Helsinki documents cannot and should not be considered as the ultimate goal, but rather as the starting point of a process which does not evolve by itself. In this respect, a real alarm signal has been the Belgrade conference with its unsatisfactory results that have disappointed the peoples of the continent. Of course, this was mainly due to the accentuating trends in the international life towards a policy of redividing the world into zones of influence and domination.

It is an undeniably good thing that an all-European conference was scheduled in Madrid, which demonstrates that the idea of European security has got deep roots in the peoples' consciousness and that nobody can openly oppose it.

The Belgrade experience shows that the future meeting should not be expected passively, but should be thoroughly prepared so that it may actually make a step forward along the line of building European security.

Special attention ought to be given in this context to the necessity of effective military disengagement and disarmament measures. Reality has proved that without concrete measures in this domain, there can be no actual security on the European Continent. As it is known, Romania advanced at Belgrade and at the UN special session on disarmament a series of specific proposals the fulfillment of which would lead to the establishment of a climate of trust and stability and the cessation of the arms race.

The progress of the cause of European security and cooperation is equally conditioned by the intensification of the efforts for the development of the relations of economic and technico-scientific cooperation among the all-European conference participating states. The Helsinki document comprises to this end an ample programme which the participating states should translate into life, securing durable material foundations for the engineering of political security. Worth mentioning in this respect, as a positive fact, is the recent Bonn reunion, whose ideas and proposals provide one argument more in favour of continuity of the efforts for seeking out ways and means to harmonize the European states' interests, for removing the obstacles from the path of exchanges, for adopting measures to back the less developed countries.

Worth mentioning is also the existence of favourable tendencies for the expansion of the cultural and humanitarian matters collaboration. Bearing in mind the unitary character of the process of building European security, some tendencies of onesided interpretation of the Final Act provisions, for purposes of interference in other states' internal affairs, of rendering tense the political climate can in no way be admitted to.

Declaring for amplified cultural exchanges, for a broad promotion of the authentic values, imbued with humanism, Romania also emphasizes that of primordial import as to the humanitarian matters are the liquidation of the economic, political and social inequalities, the improvement of the labour and living conditions, aspects related to the destinies of all categories of citizens.

The experience of the three years since the Helsinki all-European conference tellingly shows that European security is a complex objective. Its engineering presupposes permanent and persevering efforts. The obstacles are not few in the way to building a Europe of understanding and good cohabitation, of collaboration on equal footing among all nations. Detente is still in an incipient state, it has a frail character and is far from having turned it irreversible. Consequently, it must by no means be viewed as a relaxation, as complacency, but on the contrary, as an intensification of the fight against the old relations of inequitability, domination and suspicion among states. That is why, an intensification is now more necessary than ever of the action of the peoples, of all progressive political forces, for the consolidation of the course toward a new policy, of peace and security, of collaboration among all nations. It is unquestionable that the peoples do have the power to decisively influence the course of events.

BULGARIAN MBFR DELEGATE INTERVIEWED ON VIENNA TALKS

AU011945Y Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 27 Jul 78 p 4 AU

[Fifth and last installment of a series of articles by Kostadin Batkov, special OTECHESTVEN FRONT correspondent in Vienna: "The Hot Diplomatic Summer in Vienna"--"Now the West Has the Floor"]

[Text] The most detailed analysis of present events in Vienna was submitted to me by the leader of the Bulgarian delegation. Before I turn to this, I would like to express my gratification for the kind words he said about Bulgaria's participation and contribution to the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. I have known our delegate, Todor Dichev, for a long time. Eight years ago we happened to work together for a few months in Japan. It was a pleasure for me to observe him during the debates. He defended the interests of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the socialist community at the sessions of the Vienna negotiations with his characteristic style and flair.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is participating in the Vienna negotiations with a special status. This status means that the decisions adopted during the first stage of negotiations will be binding for Bulgaria, too. I was able to convince myself that, despite its special status, our country is actively contributing to finding ways and means for achieving a constructive agreement. Our country is guided in these activities by its firm and deep conviction that there is only one path that leads to lasting peace, to the security of all European peoples and to the development of cooperation to the mutual advantage of all countries--only one path that leads to the consolidation of the foundations upon which the spirit of Helsinki, which was victorious 3 years ago, will develop and bear fruit.

I had a few conversations with Todor Dichev. He stated as follows: "We are appealing to our Western partners to move the negotiations on at last from the stage of clarifying certain insignificant private [chastni] matters, and from the stage of all kinds of clarifications, to the level of practical work on a future agreement, so that the negotiations may assume a purposeful, businesslike character."

I shared thoughts with Todor Dichev about how things at the conference hall look from the outside. [paragraph continues]

As it appears from their attitude to the socialist countries' lastest proposals, the policy line pursued by the Western representatives actually indicates that the West has not changed its unrealistic stand at all on the basic and crucial problems on which there is no unanimity of views. The Western approach to these problems and to ways of resolving them remains essentially the same now in the summer of 1978 as it was in the autumn of 1973. I asked Todor Dichev what the main contradictions between the two sides are.

He replied: "To put it most briefly, the questions pertaining to the balance of the armed forces confronting one another in central Europe and the principles on which these forces are to be reduced are the most controversial ones. Quoting many examples and even submitting official statistical data, the socialist countries convincingly proved during the negotiations that a relative balance of forces exists in central Europe and has been maintained for several years. The Western side has confirmed this on several occasions. One of the arguments in support of this truth is the very fact that the Vienna negotiations are taking place at all. For everyone is aware that if one of the two sides had a great superiority of armed forces and armaments over the other side in this area such negotiations would simply be impossible."

As a matter of fact, one can hardly avoid the conclusion that the stage of clarifications should be considered as closed. The essential question of the size of the armed forces of each of the military blocs in central Europe has been clarified. By 1 January 1976 the size of the Western states' armed forces in central Europe amounted to 981,000 men, while the socialist countries' amounted to 987,000. As far as the ground forces in the area are concerned, these amounted to 791,000 and 805,000 for the two sides respectively.

Todor Dichev stated as follows: "We expect that as regards these negotiations, the realistic approach will prevail in the Western capitals in the long run, and this will open the path to progress and the signing of an agreement that is so eagerly awaited and so necessary for the peaceful future of our continent, namely, an agreement on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe."

I asked Todor Dichev the following question: "How do you explain the present silence on or rejection of the recent proposals submitted by the socialist countries?" He replied: "In the corridors at the negotiations the Western countries strongly emphasize the significance of the proposals they submitted on 19 April 1978. They try to describe these proposals as a serious compromise and a most significant step toward meeting the socialist countries' demands, a step facilitating participation by the West European direct participants and Canada in the reductions envisaged for the second stage.

"It is true that the above-mentioned Western proposals in a certain sense take into consideration the arguments of the socialist countries, for example, the one concerning the necessity of setting deadlines for the conclusion of the second stage of troop reduction. Nevertheless, if we analyze the Western proposals carefully we will see that our Western partners continue to maintain their former positions as regard all questions of principle pertaining to the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe."

"The proposals the Western countries submitted on 19 April 1978 envisage the commitments on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe to be assumed by the West European direct participants, and Canada should have a collective, not an individual, character. "Why is this? Why can all the socialist countries directly participating in the negotiations, such as the GDR, Poland, the USSR and the CSSR, assume concrete reduction commitments while six of the seven directly participating Western countries cannot assume any such commitments? The NATO states explain their stand by alleging that, as members of this bloc, they are committed by common, collective obligations, and therefore can only agree to a collective reduction of troops. [paragraph continues]

As far as this Western concept is concerned, we frankly and unequivocally stated that we cannot accept it as an argument deserving any attention. The socialist states also share common concepts in military policy. We ask ourselves: What, actually, is the real step toward the socialist countries' position made by the West? "Therefore, the socialist countries, basing themselves on the existing realities, and above all, on the relative balance of the military blocs situated in the center of Europe, justifiably consider that the reduction of armed forces and armaments must be implemented on an equal and equitable basis by all the states that will participate in future agreements. This order of reductions would be fully consistent with the principles worked out during the preparatory consultations, namely, in the sense that the reduction of armed forces and armaments must be mutual and should not affect the security of any country, and that the reduction should serve to strengthen stability and security in Europe. "The Western position continues to be the main obstacle to the negotiations. I am talking about the obvious, overt and unjustified attempts by the Western countries to obtain one-sided military advantages," Todor Dichev stated.

I asked my interlocutor why the Austrian press so strongly emphasizes the word "compromise" in describing the socialist countries' new proposals. Dichev replied: "We should not talk about any one compromise, but about many compromises. The socialist countries have submitted six or seven compromise proposals to date. What, for example? The West insisted that the reduction process should be divided into two parts--the first part dealing with Soviet and American reductions, the second part--reductions made by the other countries. We were against this proposal at the beginning. In 1975, however, we accepted this position. This is a significant compromise! Another compromise, for example--the Soviet Union is ready to accept that a greater part of its contingents be reduced. Any comment on this readiness is superfluous!

"We accepted the Western side's demand--that after reductions the two sides should have the following common collective limits, or ceilings--700,000 men in the ground forces and 200,000 in the air forces for each side. We renounced the reduction of armaments and agreed to reduce troops alone, which means that we accepted the Western proposal. Or let us take the so-called selective approach--namely to reduce only one type of weapon, and then only once--we also accepted this.

"Actually, we have taken all of the Western proposals into consideration in one way or another. The only thing we cannot accept is the demand that we reduce three times more troops than the West. This is unrealistic; it is even unthinkable that this should ever be accepted. Our last proposal is an all-round, summing up proposal and it puts an end to 5 years of negotiations. "I expressed such a point of view on 6 July 1978 at the 176th plenary session. Once again I set forth the considerations of principle on which the People's Republic Bulgaria bases itself in evaluating each proposal submitted for discussion at the negotiating table. I explained a number of concrete considerations to show that the proposals that the socialist countries submitted on 8 June 1978 do not affect the interests and security of any country participating in the Vienna negotiations, regardless of the country's status. I drew attention to the fact that in the amendment to its initial position submitted on 19 April 1978 the West continues to strive for one-sided military advantages. "Throughout these 5 years of negotiations we have examined the positions and everyone has explained his point of view and spoken as well as he could. Worldwide public opinion, however, should not be misled any longer."

In quoting this sentence I close my series of reports. Todor Dichev, whom I interviewed, has expressed his final thoughts. Public opinion in the Western countries has frequently been misled. This time, however, it can hardly be deceived. More than ever it has become clear during this hot summer in Vienna, and it is still evident, who it is that is obstructing the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, and who is trying to bring back the times of the "cold war."

GOVERNMENT, PARTY RECEIVE MORE MESSAGES OF SOLIDARITY

LD0212107 Tirana ATA in English 0917 GMT 2 Aug 78 LD

["The Reactionary Act the Chinese Leadership Committed Is Revolting to the Conscience of Every Honest Man and Woman in the World; the Opportunists Come and Go, the Revolution Marches in Albania and Throughout the World Till the Final Victory of Communism"--ATA headline]

[Excerpts] Tirana, August 2 (ATA)--Follow extracts from the messages, letters and statements of the Marxist-Leninist parties, the progressive and revolutionary peoples in various countries, in which they express their solidarity with Socialist Albania and condemn the arbitrary act of the Chinese Government:

The message the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Brazil has sent to Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the C.C. of the PLA, and to the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, sternly condemns "the hostile, unilateral and arbitrary act" of the Chinese leaders.

The friend of Albania, Prof Robert Escarpit, university president of Bordeaux, well known French writer and journalist, has sent a letter to the Embassy of the P.S.R. of Albania in Paris which reads among others:

Following in the press the latest events which have to do with Albania, and particularly its relations with China, I want to say that my friendship for Albania remains complete and intact in this new stage that it is passing. I knew very well the impregnable and determined character of the Albanians and this makes me to have full confidence in the destiny of their country, which they themselves liberated and are building.

The vice president of the League of Writers and Artists of Sweden Erland Hofsten, has sent a letter to the Embassy of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in Stockholm, in which he expresses "the feelings of great sympathy for the stand of the Albanian Government."

Man cannot fail admiring such a stand of Albania which considers more important the fundamental principles than the immediate profits, stresses the letter.

A Tanzanian journalist writes among others in his letter sent to the Albanian Embassy in Dar es Salaam:

The hypocrisy about the so loudly advertised "Chinese principles" on granting of aid to the friendly countries, on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, without setting conditions and without asking them for privileges, is clear for everybody.

What China has done towards Albania must be a great lesson for all the oppressed and exploited countries and peoples, which still nurture illusions that they can advance towards development by relying on such "aid." The letter highly assesses the policy of the PLA of relying on one's own forces.

The Portugal-Albania Friendship Association published a press statement in which it condemns the arbitrary the premeditated stand of the Chinese leadership and expresses the complete and active solidarity with the Albanian people and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

The statement reads among others: The Albanian people defended the People's Republic of China at difficult moments.

At that time the Party of Labour of Albania and the Albanian Government did not hesitate to defend the P.R. of China challenging the threats of economic blockade or of the armed aggression. The statement says that the stand of the Chinese leaders put in question what has been the real reason of the People's Republic of China to help the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

The statement stresses that the Party of Labour of Albania and the Albanian Government have always been side by side the peoples and their liberation struggle against the fierce and imperialist oppressive and exploiting forces. This determination has aroused indignation among the yesterday and present-day enemies, oppressors of the peoples, obscurantism. But what is more important it has increased the international prestige of Albania and she enjoys today the friendship of the progressive peoples of the world.

ZERI I POPULLIT SUPPORTS MESSAGE TO PRC

LD021138Y Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 2 Aug 78 LD

["Firm Stand in the Positions of Marxism-Leninism"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, August 2 (ATA)--Under the above title, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT publishes today its editorial which reads among others:

Through the press, our people got acquainted with the letter of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, dated July 29, 1978, to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council of the People's Republic of China. Reading this historic document of great importance, the communists and all the working people of our country feel a legitimate pride for the crystal-clear Marxist-Leninist line pursued by our Party of Labour, with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, for its unflinching determination in defence of the revolutionary and internationalist principled positions, to which our party had adhered with the greatest consistency at all the moments and in all the conditions and circumstances. The entire Albanian people once more express their steel-like unity round the party, its correct Marxist-Leninist line, their unbent will to advance in the future too on the road of honour and salvation the party guides them, courageously rejecting and overcoming all the hostile pressures, obstacles and blockadesfrom wherever and whoever they may come.

The Albanian communists and all the Albanian working people condemn with profound indignation the arbitrary decision of the Chinese Government for the cessation of the civil and military aids and the withdrawal of the Chinese specialists from Albania, as a perfidious anti-Marxist and anti-Albanian act from the positions of the big power, which aims to hit at, and damage the economy and defence capacity of our country, to sabotage the cause of the revolution and socialism in Albania and to undermine the fraternal friendship between the Albanian people and the Chinese people.

With numerous facts and arguments the letter of the CC of the Party of Labour and of the Government of the PSR of Albania rejects the efforts of the Chinese leadership to justify this perfidious, hostile and chauvinistic act. The so-called "arguments" and "facts" presented in the Chinese note are groundless. They are but hopeless efforts to cover up the real causes of the anti-Albanian stands of the Chinese leaders, aiming at diverting the attention on some economic and technical questions, these too unscrupulously distorted.

The Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, in the letter addressed to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese Government, the editorial emphasizes, throw full light on the real causes which led the Chinese leadership into taking savage hostile acts against Socialist Albania, which are a repetition, both in content and form, of the savage chauvinistic methods used some time ago against our country and people by the Yugoslav and Soviet revisionist renegades. These causes stem from the fact that the Chinese leaders have abandoned Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, have adopted the big power chauvinist course, have embarked on the road of collusion and alliance with imperialism and the reactionary forces on the international arena.

The Chinese leadership, the editorial stresses, has tried to impose on our party this anti-Marxist, counterrevolutionary and anti-socialist line through all forms and ways.

But the Chinese leaders are grossly mistaken in their chauvinistic accounts, points out the editorial. Never, neither in the past, nor today, nor in the future, the party of Labour of Albania and the Albanian people have allowed and will allow either the Chinese leaders or anyone else to impose on it an anti-Marxist and treacherous line. The consistent line of our Party of Labour and of the Albanian people under its leadership has been and will remain the line of the unbent revolutionary struggle for the triumph, construction and defence of socialism in Albania, the line of the unsparing internationalist aid for the revolutionary and liberation struggle of the proletariat and of the freedom loving peoples in other countries, the line of the resolute struggle against international imperialism, especially against the two superpowers--U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism--and reaction, the line of the principled and uncompromising struggle against modern revisionism of all hues for the defence of the purity of the revolutionary doctrine of Marxism-Leninism.

The ill-intended and hostile acts of the Chinese Government towards Albania will bring about some difficulties for the setting up and commissioning in time of the projects contracted with the P.R. of China. But no difficult, pressure and blockade is able to stop the march of our homeland on the road of the complete construction of socialism. Now, too, the Albanian people are in possession, even on a higher scale, of everything necessary to overcome all the obstacles and difficulties created by the Chinese leadership and to attain new victories in the complete construction of socialism self-reliantly. A guarantee to this is the leadership of the Party of Labour of Albania with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, its correct and consistent Marxist-Leninist line, the militant, steel-like unity of our people round the party.

Albania, as a fortress of the dictatorship of the proletariat, under the tested leadership of the PLA and marching unwaveringly on the road indicated by it, the editorial concludes, will honourably carry to the end its historic mission, to further prove by deeds before the proletariat and all the peoples of the world the inexhaustible vitality of the revolutionary ideas of Marxism-Leninism, which make it possible that even a small country, in a multiplied imperialist-revisionist encirclement, is able to successfully build socialism self-reliantly, to defend and carry it always forward, breaking through the blockades and overcoming all the obstacles.

WORKERS EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR PARTY'S LETTER TO PRC

LD031014Y Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 3 Aug 78 LD

["The Albanian People Fight To Honourably Accomplish the Historic Mission for the Construction of Socialism Self-Reliantly; Unanimous Approval of the Correct Marxist-Leninist Line and Unflinching Stand of the PLA"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, August 3 (ATA)--The entire working masses of our country are reading and studying attentively the letter of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and the Government of the P.S.R. of Albania to the C.C. of the C.P. of China and the Chinese Government. They are expressing their unanimous approval for the correct Marxist-Leninist line and unflinching stand of the PLA and are indignantly condemning the hostile, arbitrary and anti-Albanian act of the Chinese Government. "Through this letter, too, say the Albanian working people, our party defends with determination the cause of the revolution, socialism, the purity of Marxist-Leninist ideas, exposes the hostile acts from the big power positions of the Chinese Government. Our people and party accept the challenge made to them and they are not afraid of polemics. We have experienced such hated chauvinistic methods also from the others. But, just as always, they will fail before the strength of our party and people, before the invincible strength of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism". These are words stemming from the bottom of the heart of our people. They are an expression of the confidence and profound love for the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha.

The letter has become a material force, which is giving an unprecedented impetus to production and whole country's life, which is increasing the mobilisation of the working people for the realisation of the tasks of the third year of the sixth five-year plan, for the implementation of the historic decisions of the 7th Congress of the PLA. It has aroused a new drive at work particularly in the big projects of the sixth five-year plan. "In face of the perfidious act of the Chinese Government our chests will become barricades and we will fulfill the tasks of the year 1978 one month ahead of the time limit, say the workers of the No 1 construction site of Fierza hydropower station. We will turn out over and above the plan 10,000 cubic meters of inert materials and during August we will dispatch to the dam 5,000 cubic meters of materials more than the tasks". And the words are accompanied by deeds. Now every day there are sent to the dam averagely twice as more inert materials as before. Likewise, recently, concluded the complete piercing of the tunnel No 2 and the rates of the work for the assembly of the turbine No 2 has been accelerated by 50 percent as compared with the rates of the assembly of the first turbine.

"Reading the letter, says the chief engineer of the assembly enterprise of the hyropower station Ismail Ahmeti, our hearts were filled with pride for the consistent Marxist-Leninist line and stand of our party and at the same time we were deeply indignant for the arbitrary and anti-Albanian act of the Chinese Government. Some Chinese specialists have worked here with us. They always found in the builders and cadres of this project the spirit of fraternal and friendly collaboration. Therefore, the efforts of the Chinese Government to accuse us that we allegedly have not respected the Chinese specialists and that we have not wanted to cooperate with them are out and out inventions".

Likewise, the more the working people of the oil processing plant in the district of Fier delve in the study of the letter, the more they increase their drive at work to successfully fulfill the tasks set by the people and the party. "All the workers of the plant, says the chief engineer of the enterprise Ajet Ylli, unanimously solidarize with the opinion of our party and government that the Chinese side has caused great damage to our economy and for this it bears full responsibility."

"With firm confidence in our own forces, we are now making great efforts to commission within as very short a period of time as possible all those installations which were not commissioned."

The successes scored by this militant collective arouse optimism. During the installation of the coke production workshop, the need arose to erect a new tower. It was designed and built with success by the Albanian workers and specialists and now it stands like numerous other defiances the Albanian workers make to the imperialist-revisionist encirclement and blockade. The Chinese note mentions the closure of a valve to "discredit the Chinese specialists". The workers laughed at this "fact". The workers of the plant are further steeling their unity round the party and are scoring such successes which are a guarantee for new and greater victories.

"When we read the letter, says a group of workers and specialists of the plant No 12 of the metallurgical combine at Alebasan, it seemed as if all of us had put our signatures on it. It has been signed by all our people. The consistent Marxist-Leninist and revolutionary stand of our party gives us new strength. And the plant is indeed living in the days of unprecedented mobilization. Successful tests are being carried out and several technological tests are expected to begin soon which provide the parametres of production.

The workers and specialists are full of optimism and confident in their own forces.

"As always, this time too, our party spoke with open cards, says the vanguard woman worker of the plant of electric wires in Shkudra, Liri Rroji. It tore off the mask of the Chinese leadership. Life has proved that after every tempest and storm we have emerged stronger because we are led by the Party of Labour of Albania and Comrade Enver Hoxha, because we faithfully pursue a correct revolutionary Marxist-Leninist line". She expresses the feelings of all the working collective when she pledged to work with all her energies to successfully cope with the difficulties and obstacles created by our imperialist and revisionist enemies. And the working collective of this enterprise, in discussing the draft plan for the coming years, pledged to increase by 50 tons the production of cables. Recently they have turned out some new kinds of cables for the needs of the oil industry and the metallurgical combine.

It is difficult to describe the atmosphere prevailing these days after the publication of the letter of the C.C. of the PLA and of the Government of the P.S.R. of Albania to the C.C. of the CP of China and the Chinese Government, because, everywhere, in plants, combines, plains, heroism is reflected, constant efforts are being made to defy all those who are terrified by our unity, by that unity where all those who have tried to stop us on our road have broken their heads, to satisfy the friends, so that our homeland march always forward, prosper and triumph in centuries.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO ZAMBIA--Tirana, August 1 (ATA)--The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Republic of Zambia, Besnik Keja, presented the credentials to the president of the Republic of Zambia, Kenneth Kaunda. Attending the ceremony of the presentation of the credentials were the minister of state for foreign affairs of Zambia, G. Silvizia and the general secretary of the foreign ministry, H. Nzunga. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 1006 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD]

CPSU CC GROUP TO STUDY TRADE, PUBLIC SERVICES

AU022115Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 2 Aug 78 AU

[Text] A CPSU Central Committee working group has arrived in Bulgaria to study the BCP experience in managing internal trade and public services. This working group is headed by Konstantin (Komichenko), second secretary of the Kirgiz SSR Communist Party Central Committee.

At the BCP Central Committee Planning-Economic Department, the working group was familiarized with the work of the party organs connected with the fulfillment of the 11th BCP Congress and the national party conference decisions, as well as with certain concrete issues of planning and organization of the internal trade and public services connected with the building and development of conurbation systems and others.

Today the CPSU Central Committee working group was received by Todor Bozhinov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

The CPSU Central Committee working group is continuing its visit to Bulgaria by visiting various okrugs.

LEADERS RECEIVE SRV FOREIGN MINISTER 2 AUG

AU021546Y Sofia BTA in English 1326 GMT 2 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, August 2 (BTA)--Today the first secretary of the CC of the BCP and State Council president, Todor Zhivkov, received here the member of Politburo of the CC of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the vice premier and foreign minister of Vietnam, Nguyen Duy Trinh.

Discussed were bilateral relations and questions of the international situation and of the international communist and workers' movement. The unity of views of the two countries on all questions discussed was underlined and the firm resoluteness of the two parties and governments was expressed to further develop the all-round contacts between Bulgaria and Vietnam.

The development of bilateral cooperation and the prospects for its further expansion and deepening were also discussed at the official dialogue between the foreign ministers of the two countries Petur Mladenov and Nguyen Duy Trinh, which continued here this morning. They noted that bilateral relations are developing very well on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. Particularly high assessment was given to the status of Bulgarian-Vietnamese relations after the latest meetings between Todor Zhivkov and Le Duan.

Today the two ministers continued the discussion of some questions relating to the international situation.

This morning Nguyen Duy Trinh also met with the CC of the BCP Secretary Dimitur Stanishev with whom opinions were exchanged on the cooperation between the BCP and the Communist Party of Vietnam. They emphasised also the role of the contacts between the two fraternal parties for the development of relations between Bulgaria and Vietnam.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1030 GMT on 2 August 1978 notes that Todor Zhivkov received Nguyen Duy Trinh at the Boyana official residence. The meeting was attended by Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs.]

Foreign Ministers' Talks

AU0211O7Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 2 Aug 78 AU

[Text] The official talks between Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, and Nguyen Duy Trinh, Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, continued in Sofia today.

After having discussed the situation in Southeast Asia yesterday, today they are dealing with the international situation in other areas of the world. Bilateral relations are also envisaged to be discussed in detail. The talks are proceeding in a cordial and businesslike atmosphere.

DELEGATION TO ATTEND COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT'S INAUGURATION

AU0309462 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 3 Aug 78 AU

[Text] This morning a delegation of the Bulgarian National Assembly left for Bogota. The delegation is headed by Atanas Dimitrov, deputy chairman of the National Assembly, and will attend the celebrations on the occasion of the inauguration of Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, the newly elected president of Colombia.

SPANISH PARLIAMENTARIAN INTERVIEWED BY BTA

AU0220582 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 2 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, Aug 2 (BTA)--"With State Council President Mr Todor Zhivkov we had a sincere conversation on questions of common interest concerning three basic principles--peace as an absolute and indisputable prerequisite for coexistence among the peoples, security as a guarantee to peace and the respect to be paid to the views and home policy of every country. Cooperation based on these three basic principles can be realized both on a bilateral and on world scale," the president of the Spanish Parliament, Mr Antonio Hernandez Gil, said here today. Mr Gil led the first Spanish parliamentary delegation which visited Bulgaria at the invitation of the National Assembly.

Before leaving Mr Gil told a BTA reporter that interparliamentary contacts could contribute greatly towards the implementation of the Helsinki agreements. "Naturally our activity should be in support of the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act," Mr Gil added. He said this act must be implemented de facto, in its full juridical value and obligation, without exclusions or partial incompletion.

Dwelling on the work of the Spanish parliament for the creation of the new Spanish constitution, Mr Gil stated that this document "which is much desired by the Spanish people aims to render a juridical form to political, social, parliamentary democratism."

"Prospects are very promising" Mr Gil concluded speaking about the development of Bulgarian-Spanish relations.

Delegation's Departure

AU0220592 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 2 Aug 78 AU

[Text] The Spanish parliamentarian delegation led by Antonio Hernandez Gil, president of the Spanish Cortes, which has paid an official visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the National Assembly, has left the country. At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly and deputy chairmen and members of the National Assembly's permanent commissions.

ENGINEERING CONTRIBUTIONS TO CEMA LISTED

AU030935Y Sofia BTA in English 0805 GMT 3 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, August 3 (BTA)--Bulgaria and the other CEMA member-countries have 58 agreements concluded in the sphere of engineering valid for the 1976-1980 period. Under them this country specializes in the production of about 500 types and type-size engineering products.

This year it is envisaged that 60 percent of the export of Bulgarian engineering production will be specialized-built machines and equipment. About 90 percent of this export goes to the socialist countries and mechanical-handling equipment amounts for the better part of it.

Thanks to international specialization within the CEMA framework Bulgaria became the biggest producer of electric and I.C.E. [internal combustion engine] trucks in Europe and ranks second in the production of electric hoists. Over 50 percent of the requirements of hoisting machines of the CEMA member-countries is now met by this country.

Bulgaria participates in the joint production of 17 out of a total of 19 instruments, completing parts and equipment for metal-cutting machines. Production has already started of new digit-programme-controlled machine-lathes, milling machines, drilling machines, automatic lines.

Good prospects emerge before this country's participation in the "interatomenergo". Bulgaria is expected to export a considerable number of machines for the atomic electric power stations in the countries of the socialist community as well as for the needs of the big power systems there.

MACEDONIAN UPRISING ANNIVERSARY MARKED

TRUD Article

AU021845Y Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 31 Jul 78 p 3 AU

[Yordan Danchev article: "Continuation of the National-Democratic Revolution"--"On the 75th Anniversary of the Ilinden-Transfiguration Day Uprising"]

[Excerpts] Like all other Bulgarians, the Bulgarians in Macedonia and in the Odrin region welcomed the Russian-Turkish liberation war with deep emotion and enthusiasm, inspired by great hopes for long-awaited freedom. Many of them joined the ranks of the insurrection army or formed voluntary detachments which destroyed the rear of the Turkish Army. The signing of the San Stefano Treaty and the establishment of a free Bulgarian state were enthusiastically welcomed by the Bulgarians in Macedonia and in the Odrin Region.

The liberation war, however, could not settle all the problems in the Balkan Peninsula. The decisions of the Berlin Congress in 1878 generated controversial new problems. The interests of the great imperialist powers crossed swords on the Balkans, while Turkey, having become even more dependent upon the great powers, was shaken by sharp social and national contradictions. The unjust decisions of the Berlin Congress provoked anger and indignation among the population in Macedonia and in the Odrin region. Numerous messages and protest notes were sent to the congress sessions. Such messages were sent to the consuls representing the great powers at Constantinople.

Progressive Bulgarian public opinion did not remain indifferent to the demands of the still enslaved brothers. The Ilinden-Transfiguration Day uprising became one of the most heroic actions of the population in those areas in the struggle for national liberation.

The uprising was a brilliant manifestation of the aspirations of internal revolutionary forces for the completion of the revolutionary-democratic struggle that was started as early as in the 1860s by the giants of the Bulgarian national-democratic revolution, such as Rakovski and Levski, Karavelov and Botev.

Despite the failure and defeat of this uprising, it found great response and support abroad. Worldwide public opinion was on the side of the freedom fighters--once more the question of the situation of a population suffering under foreign oppression and the question of the just cause of this population's national and social liberation became a very topical issue.

As to its character, the Ilinden-Transfiguration Day uprising represents an unsuccessful bourgeois-democratic revolution, whose chief moving forces were represented by the Bulgarian people's masses in Macedonia and in the Odrin region and by the intelligentsia in those areas, an uprising carried out for the sake of democratic changes, for the abolition of feudalism, for political autonomy and for fraternity among all those enslaved by Ottoman power. This uprising is a glorious event in our history. As to its social character, the Ilinden-Transfiguration Day uprising is a continuation of the Bulgarian national-democratic revolution prepared by Rakovski and Levski, because the conditions existing in Macedonia and in the Odrin region, which remained under Turkish domination after the Berlin Congress, were the same as had existed before the 1876 April uprising.

The heroism and the legacy of freedom and social progress bequeathed by the fighters of the Ilinden-Transfiguration Day uprising to future generations have set an inspiring example for the confident and irreversible progress of the Bulgarian people along the path of socialism, understanding, cooperation and friendship among the Balkan peoples, along the path of peace throughout the world.

Pirin, Smolyan, Plovdiv Observances

AU0221102Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 2 Aug 78 AU

[Text] The working people of the Pirin area today continued celebrating the 75th anniversary of the Ilinden-Transfiguration Day uprising. Celebrations were held in the towns of Gotse Delchev, Sandanski, Razlog, Petrich and in other populated centers in the okrug. Wreaths were laid at the monuments of Gotse Delchev, Yane Sandanski, Dyado Ilya Voivoda, Manush Voivoda and others who perished in the national cause--the struggle against the Ottoman enslaver.

The 75th anniversary of the Ilinden-Transfiguration Day uprising will be celebrated in Malko Turnovo and in the nearby villages with the opening of a new museum devoted to the heroic deed of the participants in the Transfiguration Day uprising.

The working people and the youths of the Slaveyno, Petkovo, Momchilovtsi, Manstir and other villages of the Smolyan Okrug presented many wreaths and flowers at the monument to the participants in the Transfiguration Day uprising in Khaidushki Polyani and expressed their profound respect for the people of the Rhodope area who participated in the Ilinden-Transfiguration Day uprising.

The Fatherland Front city committee in Plovdiv tonight organized a festive celebration devoted to the 75th anniversary of the Ilinden-Transfiguration Day uprising, at which Veselin Sandev, senior scientific associate at the Historical Institute at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, delivered a speech.

LAO FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS OFFICIAL PART OF VISIT

LD021346Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 2 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Foreign Minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic Phoun Sipaseut ended the official part of his visit to Czechoslovakia today and left for a 1-week stay in Slovakia. He was seen off at Prague airport by his Czechoslovak counterpart, Bohuslav Chnoupek.

Prior to his departure, he gave an interview to a CTK correspondent in which he praised the outcome of his talks with Czechoslovak representatives. He stressed that the standpoints of the two sides were identical on all topics discussed. Phoun Sipaseut recalled the fruitful development of mutual relations based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The Lao guest finally thanked the CPCZ Central Committee, the federal government and all the people for the cordial reception shown him and wished the working people of our country every success in building an advanced socialist society.

Communique Issued

LD021946Y Prague CTK in English 1730 GMT 2 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Aug 2, CETEKA--Czechoslovakia--Laotian relations have been developing on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in the interest of the people of both countries and contribute to strengthening the socialist community, peace and social progress in the world.

This is said in a joint communique issued here today at the conclusion of the official part of the official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia of member of the Politburo of the People's Revolutionary party of Laos, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Laos Phoun Sipaseut at the invitation of Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

The talks between the two foreign ministers confirmed full identity of views on all questions discussed.

The Czechoslovak foreign minister expressed the determination of the Czechoslovak Government to fully support the Laotian people in the construction of the socialist community, in the defense of their country against imperialism and forces of reaction trying to obstruct the development of friendly relations between the countries of Southeast Asia, the communique said.

The two countries' foreign ministers expressed the conviction that the meeting of the coordination bureau in Havana and the recent session of the non-alined countries' foreign ministers in Belgrade will contribute to strengthening the anti-colonialist, anti-imperialist and anti-racist unity and action ability of the non-aligned movement in solving serious international issues, the Czechoslovak-Laotian communique said.

Both sides expressed their determination to contribute to the restructuring of international economic relations to be based on a new, just and balanced international economic order and to support the just efforts of the developing countries to strengthen their political and economic independence and thus to contribute to an all-round development of trade and economic cooperation between states. Both sides agreed that the situation in the world has been developing in a positive direction despite the acts of interference, separatism and sabotage unleashed by imperialism and reaction in some parts of the world, the Czechoslovak-Laotian communique says.

The two foreign ministers also approve the efforts of the majority of states of Southeast Asia aimed at strengthening peace and developing relations between states with different political systems on the principles of respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference in internal affairs, non-aggression, equality and mutual advantages. These efforts are aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a peace, independent and a really neutral zone.

The foreign ministers expressed regret over the conflict between Cambodia and Vietnam and agreed that talks based on equality, fraternity and mutual respect as proposed by the Government of Vietnam and aimed at a peaceful settlement of this conflict correspond to the interests of the people of both countries involved as well as of other states of the region, the communique said.

Both sides expressed concern over the situation in the Middle East and resolutely condemned the aggressive policy of Israel constituting a serious threat to peace and security in the world.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and Phoun Sipaseut also resolutely condemned the intensified attacks of imperialist and reactionary forces against the progressive African states and national liberation movements. They expressed their support for the nations of Zimbabwe and Namibia and their efforts for gaining freedom and national independence in harmony with the principles and resolutions of the UN and the Organization of African Unity Charter. They also denounced the policy of racism and apartheid in the South African Republic, the communique said.

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF VISITING SRI LANKA MINISTER

Holds Talks With Chnoupek

LD022030Y Prague CTK in English 1718 GMT 2 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Aug 2, CETEKA--Foreign ministers of Czechoslovakia and Sri Lanka, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Abdul Sahul Hameed, opened their talks here today on bilateral relations and international topics.

Minister Chnoupek pointed out the traditional friendly relations between the two countries, and appreciated the high-principled stand of Sri Lanka in pursuing its policy of independence, and in the struggle for the complete and general disarmament.

The ministers stressed the need to intensify the struggle for world peace, and considered ways of expanding Czechoslovak-Sri Lanka friendship and cooperation. They agreed that broad possibilities existed for mutually advantageous relations, in political and particularly economic spheres.

The talks were held in a friendly working atmosphere.

Exchanges Toasts at Dinner

LD022035Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 2 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, gave a festive dinner today in honor of the Sri Lanka foreign minister. He stressed in his toast that Czechoslovakia would always stand by the developing countries and support the national liberation movements.

He emphasized that the peoples of Czechoslovakia and Sri Lanka sincerely desire to live and work in peace and therefore view the observance of the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems to the only possible alternative for present-day and future international developments.

Abdul Sahul Hameed stressed in his toast that Sri Lanka was opposed to all manifestations of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

COMMENTARY ON BELGRADE NONALINED CONFERENCE

AU0113507 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 31 Jul 78 p 2 AU

[Unattributed commentary in the column "A Topical Event": "An Impetus to Strengthening the Unity"]

[Text] The conference of the foreign ministers of the nonalined countries ended in the Belgrade Sava Congress Center yesterday. The 6-day session was concluded by adopting a declaration and an action program. Both final documents contain the basic orientation of the nonalined movement, its platform and activity for the coming period. They stress the topical nature of the conclusions reached at the Colombo conference of the nonalined countries last year, which remains essentially unchanged. The meeting of the 800 diplomats from four continents in the Yugoslav capital dealt with the most important questions of the current international situation, evaluated the activity of the non-aligned countries movement since the last meeting on the highest level in Colombo, assessed the problems both within and outside the movement and discussed the preparations for the 6th conference of the highest representatives of the nonalined states and governments, which will convene next year in Havana.

The general discussion, in which 86 delegations took the floor, devoted its attention primarily to consolidating the movement's unity, to accelerating the formation of a new international economic order, to the support of the liberation movement in Africa and to confirming the fundamental principles, goals and orientation of the nonalined movement. The ministers of foreign affairs noted the growing significance and influence of the nonalined movement in the world. They pointed to its anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist character and to the endeavor of the member-countries for both peaceful coexistence in the world and for disarmament. Polemical voices also appeared in the discussion but did not become a characteristic feature of the session. The Belgrade conference of foreign ministers of the nonalined states was an important impetus to strengthening the action unity of the nonalined movement and an important stage in the preparations for Havana.

U.S. ZIONISTS CRITICIZED IN SERIES OF ARTICLES

AU0222447 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 30 26 Jul 78 pp 16, 17 AU

[Aleksandr Kislov and Sergey Rogov series: "Zionism and the American Jewish Community"--third and last installment]

[Excerpt] At present, there is an anti-Soviet campaign of great dimensions underway in the American Jewish community. Zionists have been attacking Soviet-American detente on all fronts. Although the American Jews, like all American people, need peace, the Zionists have been trying to drag the Jewish community into an alliance with the most reactionary U.S. political forces. [paragraph continues]

The proponents of the cold war, including the Zionists, have been aiming their main blow at the expansion of Soviet-American trade and economic relations, a sphere in which they succeeded in thwarting the abolishment of discrimination against the USSR on the American market, under the pretext that they are defending "the Soviet Jews' right to emigrate." It is known that these attempts to interfere in the Soviet Union's internal affairs have met with energetic opposition. Despite this, the Zionist circles continue on a course which is hostile to the interests of the American people, American Jews not excluded. It is typical that Jackson's helper, one of the active officials of the Zionist lobby, R. Perl, explicitly admitted, at the 78th congress of the Zionist organization of America, that the objective of the Jackson amendment was to push through the recognition of a "principle" which would authorize the United States to interfere in the USSR's internal affairs, under the pretext of the "defense of human rights." The Zionists' anti-Soviet campaign--in all its aspects, beginning with "respectable" lobbying and ending with provocations carried out by the gangsters of the "Jewish Defense League--became still more dangerous during the 1976 election campaign, when its many participants openly called for a return to the cold war period.

The history of American Zionism shows that Zionists, when implementing their political campaigns, not infrequently ignore completely the genuine interests of the overwhelming majority of Americans of Jewish orgins, also for example, the necessity to combat anti-Semitism in the United States.

PLIGHT OF TWO CATHOLIC BISHOPS IN CSSR DESCRIBED

LD0213417 Paris L'AURORE in French 21 Jul 78 p 3 LD

[Philippe Bernert report: "Prague--Tow Bishops in Danger of Dying"]

[Text] Two Czechoslovak prelates are in danger of dying. What is the Vatican doing to save them? What action can the church, Christendom and the Western governments take? These two bishops are Julius Gabris and Jan Krisostomos Korec. Their lives are a nightmare, the road of the cross in a communist country.

Sixty five year-old Bishop Gabris, who was ordained a priest in 1938, is officially still the apostolic administrator of the Trnava Diocese in Slovakia, 100 KM northeast of Bratislava. In 1973, at a time when relations between the Vatican and Prague were "normalized", within the framework of the opening-up policy toward the East pursued by Paul VI and his Kissinger, Msgr Casaroli, Julius Garbis was chosen "in view of his high moral qualities."

He had already been imprisoned in German and Stalinist jails. The Husak government agreed to his appointment, but as soon as he was installed in his diocese, he was subjected to persecution and permanent supervision by the secret police.

Day after day, he was called in a humiliating manner to police headquarters, where his behavior toward the faithful was criticized--"Keep aloof, abstain from any familiarty with them, stick to prayers and do not propagate any anticommunist slanders," he was told.

The reasons for this harassment by the police? According to a report by the communist authorities, Bishop Gabris had "undue influence on the people." Unlike party bureaucrats, he was liked.

Over a period of 4 years, Bishop Gabris gathered valuable information on the situation of the faithful in Czechoslovakia and the struggle against religion which was being waged despite agreements signed with the Vatican. [paragraph continues]

For a few months, he adopted a respectful attitude toward the party. He wanted to be given permission to go to Rome to participate in the great synod of bishops from all parts of the world.

Prague issued him a visa. It was in camera that Bishop Gabris submitted his secret report on the real situation of the church in Czechoslovakia--a caricature of religious freedom, with convents being closed and religious education banned, priests sponsored by the state driving real priests out of their parishes, portraits of Lenin hung side by side with pictures of Christ in sacristies and so forth--to dismayed and overwhelmed prelates.

Bishop Gabris revealed the deceit of which the Czechoslovak authorities were guilty, the fact that the concordat with Prague was one enormous swindle. He was the main witness for a church under a death sentence. His report made a strong impression on the synod, but the unfortunate prelate had to pay dearly for this, for within hours his top secret report reached the desks of the Prague authorities and police. How was it leaked? This will probably never be known.

Indeed, some worried friends advised him to remain in Rome instead of returning to his diocese but, like the brave prelate he is, Bishop Gabris replied that he did not want to abandon his flock. On the day following his return to Trnava, he was attacked by a dozen militiamen disguished as hooligans. A typical kind of attack in Eastern countries.

Seriously injured and apparently taken to hospital, he was in fact whisked to a "rest home" run by the secret police, where he was drugged and interrogated. Bishop Gabris has been detained for the past 10 months in a room in which the second bed is occupied by a police agent who watches him continuously. He cannot emerge alive from this ordeal.

Officially, this prisoner of the secret police is still in charge of his diocese, and the Vatican has not yet thought it necessary to ask the Prague authorities what they have done with Bishop Gabris.

The case of Bishop Korec is perhaps even more dramatic. After being ordained a priest he was 26 and consecrated as "in pectore" bishop ["eveque des catacombes"] a year later--he was the youngest prelate in the history of the church--Bishop Korec, for 9 years, carried out a secret mission in Czechoslovakia, where Marxist atheism has been raised to the status of state religion. He celebrated Mass in the ancient ruins of Bratislava, ordained priests and encouraged the faithful to help persecuted Jews. "In this way," he used to say, "we will create a real ecumenical solidarity."

"Defrocked" by the State

After being tracked down and arrested in 1960, Bishop Korec was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment, during a trial which lasted 30 minutes. Released and rehabilitated by Dubcek in the first days of the "Prague Spring," Bishop Korec was received in the Vatican by an overwhelmed Paul VI, who embraced him twice and gave him--this time, officially--the insignia of his office, the Pectoral Cross. Bishop Korec became a bishop officially in a country which joyfully adopted a "socialism with a human face."

As a result of the Russian invasion and Dubcek's downfall, he was again forced to go underground. He was rearrested in 1974 and sentenced to 4 years imprisonment. He was released after a few months. A humanitarian gesture? Not at all, for, as a result of his detention in communist prisons, he has contracted tuberculosis and is gravely ill.

The sick prelate was driven out to die in the street. He was refused all medical aid. A consecrated bishop, he was deprived of his right to carry out his duties. He was officially "defrocked" by the state. Will he be allowed to leave for the Vatican? An application for a visa has been rejected. At 54, consumed with fever and looking like a skeleton, he sought work, in order to survive, in vain, because his papers have been stamped with the ignominious words--"political prisoner."

All doors are shut in his face. People are afraid. A terrible Calvary for a prelate who has become an outcast--he has worked as a packer, carrier of packages in a chemical plant and, finally, as a porter at the Bratislava railroad freight depot. It was there that he was found by a former member of his congregation. He was exhausted, shaking with fever and weighing 40 KG.

Some Czech Catholics have gathered documents together which clarify the desperate situation in which the two prelates find themselves. They have written an appeal to Christendom--"Help us, Catholics in the West! Two bishops, martyrs to faith and freedom, are dying!"

They managed to give all their documentation, including letters and photographs, to three young Milanese who were on a visit to Czechoslovakia. As soon as they returned to Italy, the young men conveyed this message of grief not to the Vatican but to an especially active group of Lombardy prelates led by none other than Cardinal Benelli, archbishop of Florence.

Why did they not go to the Vatican?

"Because," they say, "you never know what could happen in the Vatican. Documents could be mislaid or even lost. Now our Czech friends have entrusted us with a sacred mission--saving these two bishops from prison and death, and this is a matter that concerns all Christians and all free people."

CIRCULATION OF NEW UNOFFICIAL MAGAZINE REPORTED

LD021135Y London THE TIMES in English 2 Aug 78 p 6 LD

[Igor Hajek article: "Literary River That Prague Regime Cannot Dam"]

[Excerpts] A new unofficial magazine recently began circulating in Czechoslovakia. It is called SPEKTRUM and is being made available in the West by the London-based index on censorship. With material ranging from historical essays to experimental poetry, it presents a lively picture of unorthodox views and attitudes showing the surprising resilience of intellectual dissent in Eastern Europe. If its call for contributions from abroad finds a response, it may become a wider meeting place of minds.

The appearance of SPEKTRUM says a lot about the size and scope of cultural dissent. Two issues have appeared so far, typewritten but well laid out. Each issue contains about 150 pages of essays, articles, poems, reviews, criticism, short stories, interviews and even photographs. In one there is a distinguished essay on James Joyce by Szenek Urbanek.

"Man of the world" seems to be the theme of most of the feature articles in the first issue. Contributions by Petr Pithart, Ladislav Hejdanek, Jiri Dienstbier and others examine various aspects of the subject.

Pithart, a former political scientist, points out, for instance, that a sizeable group of people in Czechoslovakia already live in the conditions of a world running out of resources, as described by Edward Goldsmith in an interview with L'EXPRESS, translated in SPEKTRUM 1.

Driven out of their city jobs and harassed by the authorities, many Czechoslovak writers and scholars have moved to the country, where they not only grow their own food but, denied access to print, also copy and distribute their writings by hand, thereby adjusting to a situation which other developed countries may face in the future, albeit for different reasons.

The theme of SPEKTRUM 2 is "man in time". Besides several philosophical and historical reflections on this subject it carries an interview with Heidegger (published posthumously in 1976 by DER SPIEGEL) with comments by the late professor Jan Patocka, one of the first spokesmen of the Charter 77 human rights group.

None of the material in the two issues deals directly with current affairs. Even indirect references to present political circumstances in Czechoslovakia are rare. This is not just a consequence of the need to avoid possible accusations of "slandering the state".

The parallel culture of dissent has developed its own set of values and simply refuses to take much notice of an uncivilized, book-burning authority. Christians in ancient Rome certainly paid more attention to their God than to Nero.

Neither is SPEKTRUM an attempt to revive the spirit of the Prague Spring of 1968. Some of the names of the main articles do provide a link with the traditions of the 1960s, but the area explored by the contributions is much wider, as the authors are no longer bound by any restrictions of a normative ideology.

BRIEFS

MINISTER BACK FROM USSR--The CSSR delegation led by Frantisek Sramek, Czech Socialist Republic minister of construction and technology, returned to Prague on 30 July from the Soviet Union. During its sojourn in the USSR, the delegation visited the construction site of the Baykal-Amur expressway and familiarized itself with the problems of construction work under very difficult conditions. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Jul 78 p 2 AU]

CSSR-MONGOLIA COOPERATION--Mojmir Krauter, vice chairman of the CSSR-Mongolian Friendship Committee, and Paabangiyn Damdin, minister of light and food industry and chairman of the Mongolian-Czechoslovak Friendship Society, signed an agreement in Prague on Friday on the plan of cooperation among the CSSR Society for International Relations, the CSSR-Mongolian Friendship Committee, the Federation of Mongolian Peace Organizations and the Mongolian-Czechoslovak Friendship Society for the 1978-80 period. The Mongolian ambassador to Czechoslovakia, Dzandangiyn Enebish, was present at the signing of the agreement. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Jul 78 p 2 AU]

USSR IMPORT OF CSSR PRODUCTION--At present, the Soviet Union imports some 40 percent of the CSSR engineering production total for export, which is approximately 12 percent of the entire CSSR engineering production total. [Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 27 Jul 78 p 3 AU]

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER SEES VIETNAMESE COUNTERPART

LD021812Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1717 GMT 2 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Ewald Moldt on Wednesday received Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach for a friendly meeting.

During the meeting, at which the international situation and the development of bilateral relations were discussed, Ewald Moldt confirmed the GDR's support for Vietnam's constructive foreign policy. He stressed that the GDR fully and totally supported the measures taken by Vietnam to defend its sovereignty. Both sides paid tribute to the results achieved in realization of the bilateral friendship treaty as an important contribution toward strengthening the close fraternal alliance. The meeting was also attended by Vietnamese Ambassador Hoang Tu.

NATO CHARGED WITH PLANS FOR INTERVENTION IN RHODESIA

DW021305Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1113 GMT 2 Aug 78 DW

[Klaus Broschinski report]

[Text] In an article calling for vigilance, the TIMES of Zambia may rely on Western sources and even on statements made by the British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, David Owen. The NATO plans discussed therein made headlines once before, in June, when Great Britain's secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs said that, in the event the situation of the Smith regime in Rhodesia becomes worse, and foreign installations and European lives are threatened, British paratroop units would be flown to Salisbury to safeguard law and order.

These units, Owen said, have already been formed and are standing by for such a case. In the meantime, two variants are known, one of which provides for the assignment of NATO paratroopers to defend Salisbury, while the other is aimed at establishing a sort of white enclave, with Salisbury in the center, also under the screen of British or other Western troops. Hearing of such plans, one is reminded of NATO's intervention in Zaire's Shaba region, which had the ultimate purpose of safeguarding the great raw material treasures in Zaire for the West, by means of military support for the morbid Mobutu regime. The pretext, as we can recall, was the rescue and evacuation of Europeans from Shaba because their lives allegedly had been threatened by the liberation front.

In Rhodesia, the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe--which is what the Africans call their homeland--has grown militarily stronger of late. It has succeeded in enlarging its bases in the country and has increased their number; it is already active in the cities, even in Salisbury, while on the other hand, participation in government of collaborators from black African political circles has brought no improvement for the Smith regime's position, both within and without.

Despite all publicly voiced pro forma protestations from the West, that no genuine Rhodesia solution is possible without inclusion of the Patriotic Front, the influential monopolies see their investments and positions in southern Africa endangered if the Patriotic Front were to really hold power in a free Zimbabwe. Hence the secret plans and the hope to achieve a final turn of events in Rhodesia which would be to their liking, with a solution a la Zaire.

U.S. LIFTING OF ARMS EMBARGO AGAINST TURKEY CONSIDERED

DW0212411Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1105 GMT 2 Aug 78 DW

[Arno Friedmann commentary]

[Text] The decision which has now been made by both houses of the U.S. Congress was received with relief by the White House. President Carter himself called this a decisive step toward strengthening the vital southern flank of NATO. Thus, it has been clearly pronounced that of importance to Washington are the bases and NATO interests, along the lines of U.S. global strategy.

But how will the states directly affected react, such as Greece, Cyprus, and Turkey? Has Washington really made new friends? Is Carter's satisfaction justified? Since no official reaction is as yet available from Athens, Nicosia, and Ankara, one can only refer to statements made after the Senate decision last week.

The arms embargo against NATO partner Turkey was justified at the time with Turkey's invasion of Cyprus. Time and again, the argument was heard that this measure could be lifted when the Turkish troops had again withdrawn and the sovereignty of the Mediterranean republic restored over its entire territory. So far nothing of the sort has happened, and this is why embitterment and outrage prevail on Cyprus.

The Carter administration, it is reported from there, began its activities with the promise that trust and political morale should enter once again into Washington's international relations. Instead, interests in bases have now been placed above morale and the right of the weaker. Understandably, there is no enthusiasm in Greece, either. Official Athens passed the reserved word that the lift of the embargo may entail serious consequences for security and peace in this region of the world. Opposition leader Andreas Papandreou, the leader of the pan-Hellenistic movement, was more blunt. In a statement, he assessed the decision as the confirmation of U.S. aggressiveness and NATO imperialism, and demanded, as a consequence, the pursuit of an independent Greek foreign policy.

Even in Turkey there were mixed feelings after the decision. Prime Minister Ecevit said that the compromise formula found in the Senate harbors disadvantages and realistic aspects alike. How could one expect unrestricted satisfaction from a NATO partner which has had to resist American tutelage time and again over the past few years? Ankara quarters recall that Ecevit had said this spring that his country will no longer depend on NATO commitments. The decision of the U.S. Congress should be realistically assessed as an attempt at restoring order in the southeast flank of the NATO alliance. But who in Washington can guarantee its success?

REPORTS OF DISUNITY AT NONALINED CONFERENCE REFUTED

LD0104044Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2140 GMT 31 Jul 78 LD

[Horst Hirt commentary]

[Text] The conference of foreign ministers of nonalined states ended in Belgrade over the weekend, after adopting several documents.

If one were to believe the majority of Western media, difference prevailed among members of the 86 countries; at any rate, the success of the meeting was doubtful. That is the tenor of the monopoly press. Horst Hirt discusses the issue in the following talk.

Let me select one view from the chorus of press comment. The rightwing French L'AURORE comments that the ministerial meeting ended with a big quarrel; tumult and outborsts of anger had shaken their ranks. This can no longer be called serious reportage of an important event. This kind of interpretation is a vile attempt to manipulate opinion by a press which prides itself on being free. Let us stick to the facts.

There have always been differences in the 17-year history of the nonalined movement--either at preparatory conferences or at the triennial summit meetings of heads of state of this large group of countries. No one should be surprised if we bear in mind that countries of the most diverse social systems belong to this anti-imperialist movement. The breadth of this movement makes it an important force in world affairs. But its political diversity also creates problems in the common search for a uniform answer to the key questions of our time.

The imperialist side intervenes with sophisticated methods in this meeting of minds across divisions. Every means is deployed to inflame and exploit conflicts between members of the nonalined movement--just think of Ethiopia and Somalia or Kampuchea and Vietnam--in order to split and divert them from the key questions of the fight against imperialism. Cuban Foreign Minister Malmierca said in Belgrade that the world had lately witnessed a reactionary offensive. Its essential ingredients are intrigues, diplomatic pressure and propaganda campaigns launched with the goal of distorting the aims of the nonalined movement, isolating it and sowing discord in its ranks. Particularly dangerous are recent attempts to slander the effective solidarity and support of socialist states for African freedom movements. As did the leader of the delegation of the new revolutionary Government of Afghanistan, other speakers at Belgrade called for vigilance in the face of the enemies of the nonalined, who are seeking to separate them from their natural allies, the socialist states. These designs, he said, must be resisted at all costs.

In future, too, debate will continue on a number of issues within the movement. But as along as it concentrates on its chief anti-imperialist purpose, as in the Belgrade declaration, the hopes of the imperialist power centers to keep the Third World in a state of dependence and neocolonialist exploitation will be in vain. The Belgrade declaration, must as the 1976 Colombo summit meeting, holds imperialism responsible for obstructions to detente, as well as for all manifestations of colonialism, racism and Zionism. The declaration clearly states that it is U.S. hostility to the rights of the Palestinian people and to Israel's hostility to the rights of the Palestinian people and to Israel's complete withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories that militates against a permanent peace in the Middle East. The United States, the FRG, France and Britain are condemned for their economic, military and nuclear cooperation with the racist regime in South Africa. The Western solution for Zimbabwe is rejected and the Patriotic Front is recognized as the legitimate representative of the African majority. The same applies to the South-West African People's Organization in Namibia.

All this, as well as the demand for disbanding imperialist military bases, can hardly be regarded in Western capitals as a gratifying result of the Belgrade meeting. So it is not too surprising that comments on the Belgrade ministerial meeting tend to be rather malicious.

BORDER VIOLATIONS BY W. BERLIN CITIZEN PROTESTED

LD021635Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1544 GMT 2 Aug 78 LD

["Strong GDR Protest Against the Irresponsible Behavior by the Senat of Berlin (West)"--ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin--Harl-Heinz Glave, a citizen of Berlin (West) who is suffering from a nervous disorder, again violated the GDR state frontier in the Treptow municipal district on the evening of 28 July, as a result of the irresponsible behavior of the Senat of Berlin (West). Glave, who has repeatedly violated the GDR state border with Berlin (West) and who forced his way into GDR territory, was handed over to the responsible authorities of the Senat of Berlin (West) on 29 June, after receipt of an express assurance that the necessary measures would be taken to subject Glave to medical treatment and control.

The GDR Foreign Ministry has now lodged a strong protest with the West Berlin Senat, which has shirked its obligations and taken no precautions to restrain the demented person from further border violations. The protest expresses the strict expectation that the Senat of Berlin (West) will now finally take precautions and place Glave into the care of an institution, so that he can commit no more border violations. The Senat was further called upon to finally settle the cost incurred by the GDR for the medical care given to Glave during his stay in the GDR.

FRG CITIZENS ARRESTED FOR MISUSING TRANSIT AGREEMENT

28 July Arrest

AU022246Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Aug 78 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "Another Blow at the Criminal Lampl Gang"]

[Text] On 28 July 1978, FRG citizen Brigitte Badke from Huenfeld was arrested at the Wartha FRG border crossing point for crimes involving misuse of the transit agreement. She had been repeatedly used by the criminal association run by Julius Lampl from Hamburg/FRG to organize repeated crimes while misusing transit traffic. Minors were also unscrupulously involved in these crimes. Berlin (West) resident Joachim Mentzer, who accompanied Badke and was aware of the crime, was also arrested. Investigative proceedings were initiated and warrants of arrest were issued. The motor vehicle was confiscated.

31 July Arrest

AU022305Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Aug 78 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "Courier of Mierendorff Gang Arrested"]

[Text] On 31 July 1978, GDR security organs arrested FRG citizen Gertrud Kubasek, who is strongly suspected of crimes under Section 105 of the Penal Code on abuse of the transit agreement. Investigative proceedings against her have been initiated. As a courier of the criminal Mierendorff gang, which is controlled by a secret service, she was employed by middlemen to help in continuous transit abuses. Thereby Kubasek repeatedly took advantage of the residence granted her by the GDR. The vehicle which she used was confiscated.

PULLAI, HUSZAR RECEIVE CSSR TRANSPORT MINISTER BLAZEK

LD011454Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Vladimir Blazek, Czechoslovak minister of transport, is holding talks in Budapest dealing with cooperation between Hungary and Czechoslovakia in the field of transportation. Vladimir Blazek and his Hungarian counterpart, Arpad Pullai, have been discussing questions connected with the development of joint border-crossing points and the construction of the Nagymaros-Gabcikovo water barrage.

The Czechoslovak minister was received by Istvan Huszar, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Memorandum Signed

LD011828Y Budapest MTI in English 1600 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 1 (MTI)--The discussions between Arpad Pullai, Hungarian minister of transportation and postal affairs, and Czechoslovak Transportation Minister Vladimir Blazek ended in Budapest on Tuesday by signing a memorandum. The two ministers surveyed current issues of the two countries' cooperation in transportation. Special emphasis was laid on the joint tasks of modernizing border stations and on transportation issues concerning the construction work of the Nagymaros-Gabcikovo barrage. The Czechoslovak minister was received by Istvan Huszar, vice chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

MTI REPORTS JANOS KADAR BEGINS VACATION

LD011848Y Budapest MTI in English 1654 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 1 (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, has begun his regular annual leave.

WPC'S ROMESH CHANDRA ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

LD012238Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Romesh Chandra has arrived in Budapest. The president of the World Peace Council was invited to visit Hungary for a few days by the National Peace Council.

Outlines Future Tasks

LD030836Y Budapest MTI in English 0612 GMT 3 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 2 (MTI)--Romesh Chandra, the president of the World Peace Council, spoke at a press conference in Budapest on Wednesday morning about the new tasks lying ahead of the peace movement, about the meeting of the World Peace Council Presidium held in Moscow at the middle of July, as well as about current topics of peace and disarmament.

Romesh Chandra said, among other things, that he regarded as possible the start of a new kind of cold war. For example, the resolution in May of NATO calling for the increase of armaments and the latest measures taken by the United States' administration also indicate this.

So the World Peace Council considers as its most important task to force back the idea of cold war and to safeguard detente. The movement calls upon all mass organizations in the world to unite their forces against cold war and against the new phase of armaments by imperialist powers.

Answering questions put by newsmen, Romesh Chandra outlined also the activity of peace forces. As he said, the world movement was stronger than ever before. The World Peace Council has collected and presented to the UN 700 million signatures gathered in the course of the campaign launched against the mass production and introduction of the neutron bomb. This action, among others, has also contributed to achieve that the United States should change its position concerning the bomb.

Romesh Chandra voiced his opinion also about the current 11th World Festival of Youth and Students in Havana. He stressed that young people were fighting in the front lines of the world's peace movement. This is so because they can benefit most when the new world that the peace forces want to build is realized. The slogan of the Havana festival "anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship" is imbued with ideas that are considered as its own also by the World Peace Council. Romesh Chandra pointed out that in his view the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students will give a major impact to the development of the peace movement.

The noted president of the World peace movement paid tribute to Hungary's activities in the movement. He declared that the Hungarian peace forces were contributing to the World Peace Council's work in all respects. They provided great assistance for resolving the issues of Vietnam and of the Middle East. The development world conference [as received] held in Budapest has given new dimensions to the movement.

In conclusion, Romesh Chandra announced that the World Peace Council's bureau for Latin American issues will soon be opened in Havana.

NEARLY HALF OF WHEAT HARVEST COMPLETED

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Jul 78 p 1 WA

[Text] The dry weather is favorable to harvesting. Since Sunday, grain harvesting has accelerated. In many places the fields are dusty, and the wheat no longer has to be dried. The benefits of good preparations for harvesting are now becoming apparent. The exemplary steadfastness and the better machinery of those participating in the harvest resulted in the cutting of 42-44 percent of the national grain crop as of Tuesday evening. Within this, 97-98 percent of the winter barley crop has been harvested. Only a few spots remain uncut in the northern counties. About 40-45 percent of the wheat and 25-30 percent of the spring barley have been harvested. Results differ greatly on a county basis. In the southern counties where grains ripened 7-10 days earlier than elsewhere, there is a 20-25 percent lead in harvesting.

Straw is being removed and baled while the grain is being cut. Stubble plowing is also in progress. Straw has been cleared from 38-40 percent of the harvested fields, and stubble plowing is finished on 20 percent. Grain buying is proceeding smoothly. Cooperatives and state farms are taking advantage of the good weather in a commendable fashion. Cooperatives and state farms which have finished harvesting are putting their machinery at the disposal of large farms in need of assistance.

WARSAW TV ON U.S. LIFTING OF TURKISH EMBARGO

LD030846Y Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 2 Aug 78 LD

[Text] The U.S. Congress has finally lifted the embargo on the delivery of military equipment to Turkey. The embargo was imposed due to the use of U.S. military equipment by the Turkish Armed Forces during the invasion of Cyprus 4 years ago. Turkish troops control more than 30 percent of the island's territory. It is not excluded that Ankara will now stiffen its attitude in the Cyprus question. The lifting of the embargo means the return of U.S. military experts to the electronic listening posts in Turkey. The Turkish Government had taken over these bases in reply to the embargo on the delivery of U.S. arms. It is universally known that the U.S. bases in Turkey are intended to spy, with the aid of electronic equipment, on the Soviet Union.

JAROSZEWICZ, BABIUCH INSPECT HARVEST PROGRESS IN GORZOW

LD021552Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 2 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, and Edward Babiuch, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, are staying today in Gorzow Voivodship. The guests became acquainted with the main agricultural problems of this region, paying particular interest to progress in the harvest. In the Gorzow region the rape seed harvest has been completed and grain crops have been harvested on an area of 12,000 hectares. The guests observed the harvest in the fields of the Lubniewice state farm combine and visited a modern pig farm run by a specialist team of individual peasants in the village of Popowo.

BULGARIA'S STANISHEV RECEIVED BY BABIUCH

AU011106Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0550 GMT 1 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, who is visiting the Polish People's Republic, was received by Edward Babiuch, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and secretary. The meeting, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, was also attended by Georgi Georgiev, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Bulgarian Embassy in Poland.

SCIENTIFIC, TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRAM SIGNED WITH IRAN

LD030255Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 2 Aug 78 LD

[Text] A program for scientific and technological cooperation between Poland and Iran for 1978-80 was signed today at the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology. The program provides for the establishment of wide-ranging contacts between the appropriate scientific institutions and universities of the two countries in agriculture, construction, mining, geology, general and higher education, environment protection, fisheries, transport and road construction, power industry and health services.

ALGERIAN DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO POLAND

LD021556Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 2 Aug 78 LD

[Text] The visiting Algerian National Assembly delegation ended its visit to Poland today. The delegation was seen off at Warsaw's Okecie Airport by Stanislaw Gucwa, marshal of the Sejm, together with a group of deputies.

During their stay in Poland, the Algerian parliamentarians held talks with our country's state and economic representatives. The possibilities for the further development of relations and cooperation between the two countries was discussed. The delegation also took a trip through Poland.

FLAGSHIPS ZBIK, DELFIN ARRIVE IN COPENHAGEN

LD022036Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 2 Aug 78 LD

[Text] A group of Polish Navy ships has arrived in Copenhagen on a 4-day official visit. The group consists of our navy's flagships the Zbik and the Delfin. After the welcoming ceremony, Cdr (Marian Sucharzewski) the group commander, visited his hosts in Copenhagen and the commandant of the Copenhagen base of the Royal Danish Navy. The Polish ships were open to the people of Copenhagen and tourists.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO FINLAND--Helsinki, 28 July, PAP--Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen entertained Polish Ambassador to Finland Adam Willmann and his wife at breakfast in connection with the conclusion of his tour of duty in that country. In his toast, the Finnish minister pointed to very favourable relations between Poland and his country. The two countries aim to maintain and consolidate peace and to develop cooperation in the spirit of the CSCE Final Act. Minister Vayrynen emphasized Polish ambassador's personal contribution to developing favourable relations between Poland and Finland as well as to preparations to and the debates of the Helsinki Conference. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 0908 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD]

TWO NEW ENVOYS APPOINTED--The Council of State has appointed two new ambassadors. Kazimierz Sidor has been appointed ambassador to the Republic of Turkey. He was previously Poland's ambassador to Cairo, Italy and Malta, and recently was an adviser to the foreign minister. Bohdan Trampczynski has been appointed ambassador to the Kingdom of Denmark. He recently held the post of chairman of the Central Board of Work Cooperatives and was deputy chairman of the Supreme Council of Cooperatives. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD]

LOMZA PARTY PLENUM--The 28 July plenum of the PZPR voivodship committee in Lomza, which was chaired by Committee First Secretary Waldemar Szpalinski and attended by Stanislaw Nieckarz, deputy head of the Central Committee Department of Economic Planning and Analysis, evaluated the implementation of Lomza's socioeconomic plan and noted that a number of major economic units had not fulfilled their production pledges, although the voivodship's overall production had increased almost 12 percent. It also stressed that farms, especially the small neglected farms, should free the production reserves they possess. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29-30 Jul 78 pp 1, 4 AU]

PLOCK PARTY PLENUM--The 31 July plenum of the PZPR voivodship committee in Plock, which was chaired by Committee First Secretary Kazimierz Janiak and attended by Zbigniew Zielinski, Central Committee Secretariat member and head of the heavy industry, transportation and construction department, discussed the current and future implementation of this year's tasks and noted that the speed of changes in the structure of employment and in the supply and utilization of materials had been too slow and that the quality of production had not always been satisfactory. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Aug 78 pp 1,4 AU]

SCINTEIA COMMENTS ON NONALINED CONFERENCE RESULTS

AU022029Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1906 GMT 2 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 2/8/1978--SCINTEIA considers that the works of the Belgrade conference of non-aligned countries' foreign ministers yielded positive results, marked actual contribution to the promotion of essential objectives of the cause of international peace, detente and collaboration. In a commentary in its August 2 issue, the Bucharest daily, emphasizing the broadest participation in this reunion, points out that the presence for the first time of international bodies (UNCTAD and UNIDO) and of groups of states belonging to political-military groups demonstrates the growing influence internationally and the expansion of the non-aligned movement. Referring to the participation of Romania which, as is known, has the status of a permanent invited guest, the daily notes that this reflects the appreciation enjoyed by Romania's foreign policy and international activity in full harmony with the people's fundamental aspirations. At the same time, the newspaper goes on, it mirrors the good relations of solidarity and collaboration between Romania and the world states, setting out from the fact that what is essential within these relations is not the belonging to various political and military groups but the positions and way of action of the states for the affirmation of the new international relations, in the active promotion of the principles of detente and cooperation, understanding, progress and peace.

SCINTEIA considers that, besides differences of opinions, naturally taking account that the non-aligned movement is heterogeneous, the works of the conference, the documents adopted demonstrated the affirmation of the non-aligned states' will to intensify their activity for the promotion of the goals of peace, security and general progress, for the observance of the peoples' right to be masters of their own fate, for the building of a new world economic order.

SCINTEIA further writes that setting out from the imperious demand of strengthening the solidarity and unity of all forces of the world anti-imperialist front, within which the non-aligned movement asserts itself as an important component, Romania firmly promotes the orientation toward strengthening the links with the non-aligned countries, with all states declaring for the democratization of the international relations, for the settlement, in a new manner, of the fundamental issues of contemporary mankind. In their overwhelming majority, SCINTEIA notes, the non-aligned countries are developing, small and medium-sized countries, and the judicious positions that were preeminently affirmed at the Belgrade conference highlight that their growing role and intensified activity represent a decisive condition for the free and independent assertion of all nations, for the liquidation of the imperialist policy of domination and aggression, for the general progress and world peace, for the building of a new world political and economic order.

MORE ON SIERRA LEONEAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Received by Ceausescu

AU021547Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 2 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Today, at the Neptun resort, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu received Abdulai Conteh, minister of foreign affairs to the Republic of Sierra Leone, who is paying an official visit to our country.

Expressing profound gratitude for this reception, the guest extended warm and friendly greetings and wishes for much health and new successes to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of President Siaka Stevens. He also conveyed wishes for prosperity and progress to the Romanian people.

Thanking the guest, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in turn extended cordial greetings to the Sierra Leonean president, as well as wishes for success to the Sierra Leonean people in the socioeconomic development of their fatherland.

During the meeting, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, the sides discussed matters concerning the stage of relations between the two countries and pointed out new ways and means to diversify bilateral trade exchanges and to intensify cooperation between Romania and Sierra Leone in fields of mutual interest. They assessed the accelerated development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, in keeping with decisions made during the Bucharest summit dialog, as serving the interests of both peoples and the cause of peace and international understanding.

The sides also discussed certain aspects of the international political situation. They reiterated the determination of the two countries to cooperate at the world level, too, to contribute to solving the great problems facing mankind in the interest of all peoples. In this respect the sides stressed the need to eliminate underdevelopment and to establish a new economic world order based on justice and equity; something which can contribute to establishing new interstate relations based on equality of rights and respect for national independence and sovereignty, and which can guarantee the free assertion of each people's aspirations for peace, freedom, progress and independent socioeconomic development.

The meeting was attended by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Cornel Pacoste, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Valeriu Georgescu, Romania's ambassador to Sierra Leone; as well as (Summer), permanent secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Sierra Leone, and Andrew Brima Conteh, ambassador of the Republic of Sierra Leone to Romania.

Cooperation Documents Signed

AU0220319Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1922 GMT 2 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 2/8/1978--Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, and Abdulai Conteh, minister of foreign affairs of the Sierra Leone Republic, signed on August 2 a memorandum on economic cooperation and commercial exchanges between Romania and the Sierra Leone Republic, and a programme on cultural and scientific exchanges between the Government of Romania and the Government of the Sierra Leone Republic for 1978-1979.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES BENIN FOREIGN MINISTER

AU0220379Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1928 GMT 2 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 2/8/1978--On August 2, President Nicolae Ceausescu received at Neptun resort Michel Alladaye, member of the Political Bureau of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the People's Republic of Benin, now on an official visit in Romania.

The interview occasioned an exchange of messages between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mathieu Kerekou.

Highlighted was the positive and fruitful course of the collaboration between Romania and the People's Republic of Benin, between the Romanian Communist Party and the Benin People's Revolutionary Party on various planes.

Opinions were also exchanged on the possibilities of further expanding the Romanian-Benin relations in the political, economic, commercial domains and in cooperation in production, which should secure many-sided development to the two countries and peoples.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SWISS LABOR PARTY SECRETARY GENERAL

AU0220034Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1923 GMT 2 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 2/8/1978--On August 2, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, met at Neptun resort Armand Magnin, secretary general of the Swiss Labour Party, now holidaying in Romania at the invitation of the C.C. of the R.C.P.

During the interview, problems were approached related to the current activity and preoccupations of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Swiss Labour Party. Views were also exchanged on questions of the present-day international situation and of the communist and working-class movement.

Stress being laid with satisfaction on the good relations of mutual esteem, and respect between the Romanian Communist Party and the Swiss Labour Party, the wish was expressed to expand and intensify them, in the interest of promoting the positive course of the relations between the two countries and peoples, of peace and understanding in Europe and throughout the world.

During the exchange of views on aspects of the international situation, the need was brought into relief to intensify the efforts for improving the inter-state relations, grounded on equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, for carrying into effect concrete measures of military disengagement, of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament first of all, for politically solving the states of tension and conflict in various parts of the world, for broad international cooperation, for establishing a new international economic order.

The resolve of the two parties was also highlighted to campaign for the consolidation of the unity, solidarity and collaboration among the communist and workers' parties, among all democratic, anti-imperialist forces, in the interest of socialism, peace and progress all over the world.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR SPEAKS ON PARTY ANNIVERSARY

AU3113O1Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Jul 78 p 5 AU

[Text] A press conference took place at the Soviet Embassy in Bucharest on 28 July devoted to the 75th anniversary of the Second Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party.

After stressing the significance of this event in the life of the CPSU and the Soviet people, V.I. Drozdenko, USSR ambassador to Bucharest, spoke about the successes recorded by the working people in the USSR in all fields in the work of building the communist society, and about the development of all-round relations at various levels between the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Romania, between the CPSU and the RCP, as well as about deepening friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH IRAQ

AU022048Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1939 GMT 2 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Baghdad (AGERPRES) 2/8/1978--The protocol of the joint Romanian-Iraqi commercial, economic and technical cooperation commission was signed in Baghdad on August 2.

The document highlights the resolve of the two sides to extensively develop cooperation in industry,oil, agriculture, irrigations and technical assistance, as also in goods exchanges.

Setting out from their common interest, as developing countries, in capitalizing to the utmost their economic potential and national resources, Romania and Iraq agreed that in the future the bilateral commercial exchanges proceed on balanced bases. The protocol records the interest of the Iraqi side to build industrial units in Iraq in cooperation with the Romanian side.

Taking into account Romania's experience in the oil branch, the Iraqi side requested more marked activities in drilling operations, seismic surveyings as also in jointly building oil processing complexes. It was covenanted to continue the cooperation in industrial and civil buildings between ARCOM and the relevant ministries and organizations of Iraq.

The document was signed for Romania by Gheorghe Cioara, deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania of the joint commission, and by Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri, member of the Revolutionary Command Council, minister of commerce, chairman for Iraq of the joint commission.

On the same day, the Romanian deputy prime minister had a working meeting with Taha Yasin Ramadan al-Jazrawi, minister of public works and housing. Approached were questions of common interest, the possibilities of collaborating in industrial and civil buildings being reviewed.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES GENEVA DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

AU021020Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0942 GMT 2 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Geneva, AGERPRES, 2/8/1978--In the August 2 meeting of the Geneva disarmament committee holding its last session in the old structure, at Geneva, an address was made by Ambassador Constantin Ene, chief of the Romanian delegation. Referring to the results of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament and to their consequences in the future disarmament negotiations, the Romanian representative said:

The concrete provisions and the spirit of the final document adopted by the special session offer better conditions for the mechanism conceived by the session to be able to contribute better and more than in the past to the moulding and mobilization of the states' political will to start concrete actions, materialized in actual agreements on disarmament, on nuclear disarmament first of all. The existence of the political will is naturally within the competency and responsibility of each state, but it is no less true that its moulding comes about in an international context. It is precisely in this sense that we wish that the new valences of the structures created by the special session be manifest.

It is of utmost importance--the Romanian representative pointed out--that in this state of transition when consultations take place and the way in which foundations are to be laid to the new debate and negotiation mechanism in the field of disarmament is pondered over, both the clear provisions comprised by the final document and the spirit of the negotiations conducive to their endorsement be considered strictly, so as to prevent the resurrection of the past.

TITO SENDS MESSAGE TO TOKYO NUCLEAR CONFERENCE

LD022148Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2104 GMT 2 Aug 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, August 2, (TANJUG)--President Tito of Yugoslavia today said the world conference on a complete ban of nuclear weapons and on help to atom bomb victims, being held in Tokyo, is "of special importance as part of general efforts by the international community to check the arms race, the nuclear arms race in particular".

In his message to the conference he noted that Yugoslavia, "together with other non-alined countries will continue consistently working early to get going the process of genuine disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament. The United Nations, President Tito pointed out, has a major role and responsibility in this respect.

Unfortunately, the Yugoslav president added, the results expected in the field of disarmament have not been achieved yet, despite all efforts to stop the arms race.

In President Tito's view, the recent special United Nations General Assembly disarmament session was useful in adopting positions and decisions "which could ensure the desired progress in this direction".

He indicated that "all nations seek to have scientific achievements, material and human resources, directed for productive purposes in order to mitigate and solve as soon as possible accumulated economic and social problems".

President Tito voiced confidence that "this is of top priority for the international community today and requires more joint efforts by peaceful and progressive forces the world over".

PROTEST LODGED OVER INCIDENT AT CONSULATE IN SOFIA

LD021800Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1713 GMT 2 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, August 2 (TANJUG)--In the night between July 31 and August 1 a photo showcase belonging to the Yugoslav Embassy and standing in front of its consulate building was broken here.

Yugoslav Charge d'Affaires Milenko Stefanovic today called at the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry to lodge a protest. The photo showcase stands in a well (?lighted), guarded area.

POPOV CONDEMNS BULGARIAN POLICY TOWARD MACEDONIANS

LD022030Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0916 GMT 2 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpts] Krusevo--The 75th anniversary of the Ilinden uprising of the Macedonian people is being festively marked today in Macedonia under the patronage of Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic.

The main festivities are being held in legendary Krusevo, where the first republic of the Balkans was formed in 1903--the Krusevo republic at the head of which was Nikola Karev, the well-known Macedonian revolutionary and socialist.

Blagoj Popov, president of the Executive Council of Macedonia, spoke at the festivities about the importance of the Ilinden uprising and the Krusevo republic and particularly about the development of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia in the postwar years.

In the Ilinden uprising the Macedonian people set out to fight for and win their freedom by their own forces. Struggling with the incomparably more numerous and better armed units of the Turkish enslavers. The Macedonian people made countless sacrifices. They had to struggle against the great Bulgarian aspirations of the Coburg Camarilla and their hirelings such as Garavanov, Sarafov and others, who attempted to undermine and betray the sacred cause of the Macedonian people. It also had to struggle against attempts by other Balkan monarchies, which wanted through their hirelings to seize parts of the Macedonian land and the Macedonian people.

Monarchist aspirations against the Macedonian people, their freedom and territorial integrity, as the fruit of the capitalist structure, surprised no one, for the first republic in the Balkans was a thorn in the side of the neighboring monarchist kingdoms. It is incomprehensible, as a result, that the People's Republic of Bulgaria even today continues to falsify the history and the past of the Macedonian people, adopting as it does so anti-Marxist and antiscientific concepts and practice.

We take this opportunity, Popov said, to express our deep-felt gratitude, that Tito played such a titanic role in the realization of the centuries-old aspirations and ideals of the Macedonian people. For, under Tito's very leadership and in Tito's time, a new and truly the brightest page has been opened in the history of the Macedonian people.

In conclusion Popov spoke about the nonalined and peace-loving policy of our country, dwelling in particular on relations in neighboring countries.

Unfortunately, the president of the Macedonian Government said, we have recently witnessed attempts not only to dispute this policy and similar policies but also to distort it in the most vulgar fashion on the part of neighboring Bulgaria, as was done in the recent declaration by the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in which our policy is interpreted as "an expression of concealed territorial claims against the People's Republic of Bulgaria." It is quite clear that this is intended to put the blame for the well-known problems and difficulties in Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations onto Yugoslavia, although behind this lies the spectre of the treaty of San Stefano.

Why do they close their eyes to the basic vexed question in Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations? Popov demanded. Why is the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria denied when its existence is an undeniable fact? This is written not only in documents but also in the recollections of contemporaries. The Macedonians in Pirin Macedonia in the postwar years, as a result of the policy of the Bulgarian Communist Party and government of that time, realized their right to national expression and national cultural life. Even at the time when these rights were annulled in Bulgaria, the official Bulgarian statistics spoke in 1956 of a numerous Macedonian minority in this country. Is it possible today for a people to be erased from the map of the Balkans by some decree and in the name of false internationalist and class propaganda. We say with all responsibility, Popov said, that even the latest actions on the part of the Bulgarian leadership, like the previous ones, despite their perfidy and demagogy, cannot alter reality and the historical truth about socialist self-managing and nonalined Yugoslavia, about the Macedonia people and the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria and other neighboring countries.

The Yugoslav nations and nationalities desire true understanding and good-neighborliness with Bulgaria and with all other neighboring countries but not at the cost of abandoning the principles accepted today even in the broadest world public opinion. The Madeconian nation and nationalities in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia are wholly committed to peace and understanding in the Balkans, to trust and respect, to broad cooperation and unhindered links with all peoples.

In accordance with our active peace-loving and constructive policy we will continue to advocate in the future that we contribute toward the creation of new bridges of understanding and cooperation with all, and particularly with neighboring countries, Blagoj Popov, president of the Executive Council of Maceconia, said in conclusion at the grand people's gathering in legendary Krusevo.

PAPERS DENOUNCE BULGARIA'S 24 JULY DECLARATION

NOVA MAKEDONIJA Article

LD302035Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1129 GMT 30 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Skopje--Today's NOVA MAKEDONIJA carries an extenstive review by Vance Apostolski, director of the paper, dealing with the declaration of the Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Affairs on Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations, which was published on 24 July. The Bulgarian Ministry, the Skopje paper writes, has merely confirmed once again before the Bulgarian and world public--this time publicly--the deep rift before which present-day Bulgarian politics stand, especially regarding two questions--its attitude and policy toward its neighbors and the national question. Even though the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs invokes the principles of respect for independence, equality and sovereignty, it is more than apparent that it violates them in a vulgar manner in the name of a policy through which it increasingly comes out against peace, cooperation and security in this part of the world, the paper stresses.

Obviously the Bulgarian Government has for a long time viewed as disagreeable Yugoslavia's nonalined and independent policy and the standing our country enjoys in the world, the paper points out. For this reason, the paper goes on, this policy is again under fire. This time because of Yugoslavia's alleged unwillingness to confirm recognition of the existing borders and mutual renunciation of territorial pretensions. The Yugoslav positions on all these questions are familiar to the entire world public, and this is confirmed by numerous documents as well as by Yugoslav practice in international relations, which is not the case w th the Bulgarian positions and practice, the paper says.

The paper then points out the demolition of Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations and trust through the senseless revival of greater Bulgarian nationalistic ideology as a basis for territorial pretensions toward Yugoslavia. Therefore it is relevant whether the Bulgarian side publicly declares its territorial pretensions or directs its entire policy toward these goals, the Skopje paper stresses. That this is so is clearly shown by the declaration of the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in which the greater Bulgaria policy becomes the public state policy NOVA MAKEDONIJA underlines.

Therefore, it was no accident that there appeared in Bulgaria a long time ago an opening for the freest expression of greater Bulgarian nationalism, for the overt and vulgar falsification of their own history to "prove" the alleged Bulgarian character of Macedonia. These falsifications have now acquired their official confirmation. Hence, the paper goes on, this declaration on the inviolability of borders without solving the open problems in mutual relations between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria is necessary to the Bulgarian Government so that it might use it to enforce the greater Bulgaria policy as the official policy of Yugoslav and Bulgaria. In this case it could then freely, publicly and irresponsibly express its greater Bulgarian nationalism toward Yugoslavia, Macedonia, the Macedonian nation and in particular the Macedonian national minority in the Pirin part of Macedonia, which even without this officially sanctioned policy has been subject to severe pressure in recent years to make the expression of its Macedonian national character impossible. This is the essence of the dramatic shouting about the willingness to travel to Belgrade and sign this declaration, for, we feel sure, no one in Bulgaria has ever felt or feels today the alleged threat from Yugoslavia.

The full senselessness of the Bulgarian policy on the national question and in particular on Macedonia, the Macedonian nation and the Macedonian national minority in Pirin Macedonia, is now out in the open. Accepting and affirming the greater Bulgarian nationalistic policy over a long period of time, Bulgarian policy is at great pains to provide an answer on the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and the Macedonian nation. It first of all started to timidly launch the thesis that the process of formation of the Macedonian nation began a little after the Balkan war and then it changed this date to after World War I. Finally, it arrived at the end of World War II. Initially the "basis" from which the formation of the Macedonian nation began is the Slavonic population of Macedonia, but then we arrive at the contention that this "basis" is the "already formed Bulgarian nation in Macedonia." In the first place they talked about "the Slavonic population in Vardar Macedonia," as a result of its common existence with the other Yugoslav peoples, having begun to form as a Macedonian nation, while the Slavonic population of Pirin Macedonia, as a result of its common existence with the Bulgarian people, formed into the Bulgarian nation. We arrive at the assertion that the Macedonians in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia were Bulgarians in the immediate past and that in Pirin Macedonia the population has always been and remains Bulgarian.

It is nauseating that such texts as the declaration of the Bulgarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs are even commented upon, for they are the texts of a policy whose consequences can never be forgotten by the Macedonian people, NOVA MAKEDONIJA concludes.

NIN 30 July Commentary

AU0115487 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1438 30 Jul 78 pp 48-49 AU

[Miodrag Marovic commentary: "Viewed From the 45th Parallel: A Blank From Sofia"]

[Excerpt] Representatives of the countries which are "the conscience of mankind," speaking [at the Belgrade ministerial conference of nonalined countries] on behalf of Africa, Asia, Latin America and Europe, paid the highest possible tributes to President Tito for his personal involvement as "the founder of nonalinement," for his elaboration of the philosophy of this movement, for his principled view that every conflict can be solved by peaceful means, for the view that the nonalined countries advocating democratic relations in the world must be also democratic in settling their own disagreements and for his resolute support for and assistance to the national liberation struggle and every country's own road to independence, progress and freedom. [paragraph continues]

Who else in the world today except Tito has such an aura of unselfishness, consistency, broad vision and belief in the correctness of the cause for which he has struggled for decades?

Those in Sofia tried to diminish this and, by plunging a knife in the back--a method in which they have specialized throughout history--they tried to present Yugoslavia as a two-faced unprincipled country and as a country which allegedly knows how to lecture others in distant regions about noninterference and about the recognition of the right to one's own development but does not allow Bulgaria, its neighboring country, to solve its own internal affairs. This is being done by those who have never known their own policy (let us say it openly: except during the brief period when Dimitrov strove to stand Bulgaria on its own feet) and for whom it has always been important to lean on someone to attain their selfish chauvinist and nationalist aims. They give themselves the right--without any supporting arguments which neither a moment of the day nor history could accept--to appraise what is nonalinement and what is alinement. They do this at the time when they seek to become an appended republic of the country on which they depend to safeguard their antinational and foolish ideas about ruling in the Balkans.

But let us leave aside the transparent motives for this attack. Let us ask what is it by which Bulgaria, according to its bombastic "declaration of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, "substantiates its quasi-democratic and transparently nationalistic views and ideas. It invokes its party's principled policy toward Yugoslavia but at the same time it proclaims its postwar policy in Dimitrov's period as "a pressure and an expanded intensive campaign of coercion to implant another, non-Bulgarian national awareness among the population of the Pirin region." The present Bulgarian leadership simply proclaims the decisions of its own Central Committee and of its general secretary at that time, Georgi Dimitrov, as "a campaign by which, contrary to mutual agreements, the Yugoslav side interfered in Bulgaria's internal affairs by various methods and means."

Whom does Bulgaria's Ministry for Foreign Affairs wish to lead by the nose? Does Sofia really think that there is no sound mind nor document which could very easily prove what was happening in neighboring Bulgaria 3 decades ago and what is happening there now?

Sofia obviously cares for truth least of all. It would like to have accepted as fact what the present Bulgarian leadership claims, giving itself the halo of a fighter for peace, for a consistent implementation of the Helsinki documents and for the promotion of cooperation among European peoples for which it has also been recently praised publicly in some newspapers outside Bulgaria, in the countries forming the socialist community; just as this declaration, too, has been given full publicity in these same newspapers, something which, naturally, is not the case with the Yugoslav arguments.

Karl Marx, the man whose teachings the Sofia rulers invoke in this antinational and antidemocratic enterprise of theirs, said on a suitable occasion: A man is not as he thinks he is but rather such as others see him. What those in Sofia think about themselves is obvious. But what is thought about them not only in Yugoslavia but also beyond, in all those regions where so much is being said and written today about democracy and freedom, about the suppression of national and other rights, about discriminations of various kinds and about assimilations and oppressions, this is quite another thing. This does not apply to the self-appointed true believers. Saints only come under divine jurisdiction.

NONALINED MINISTERS COMMENT ON BELGRADE CONFERENCE

AU021835Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Aug 78 p 4 AU

[Report on statements by several nonalined ministers to TANJUG at the conclusion of the ministerial conference of the nonalined countries in Belgrade--no precise date given]

[Excerpts] Differences Were of Secondary Importance

Dr Sa'dun Hammadi (Iraq): The Belgrade conference was not only a preparation for the summit meeting (in Havana), but also a meeting at which certain basic things were discussed. Perhaps the most important question raised was on the principles of nonalinement and on the need for all member countries to adhere to these principles. It has turned out that certain differences in views exist, but it has also been shown that these differences are of secondary importance because the great majority of the nonalined countries adhere to the policy of nonalinement. At any rate, a weakening of these differences has already taken place because it has become clear to all that the policy of nonalinement cannot ally itself with one of the blocs, but must rather be independent and autonomous.

Munyua Waiyaki (Kenya): The Kenyan delegation is very satisfied with the progress achieved at this conference. At one point it looked like the main topic of the conference was the holding of the next nonalined summit meeting, although the heads of states and governments of the nonalined countries clearly declared themselves about this at the Colombo meeting. This present meeting was not authorized to change the place of the next summit meeting, but only to prepare it.

The Kenyan delegation was very interested in discussing the disarmament problem. It is satisfied with the unity demonstrated by the movement members and believes that the accusations which certain delegations made against other delegations were of a bilateral nature.

'Ali 'Abd al-Salam at-Turayki (Libya): The Belgrade conference was very successful. It is quite normal that differences in positions exist between 86 countries from four continents, countries which have different historical, cultural and economic conditions. The best way for preserving and consolidating the unity of the movement is in adhering to the principles of the movement.

Libya very consistently follows the nonalined policy. Immediately after the revolution succeeded in 1969, measures were taken to liquidate all foreign military bases in the country and to nationalize the economic resources, all of which is in accordance with the principles of nonalinement. Libya extends material and moral support to a large number of national liberation movements and cooperates with over 60 nonalined African countries, and in this connection gives priority to cooperation with small countries.

MARKOVIC DISCUSSES VISIT TO UNITED STATES

AU281336Y Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Jul 78 p 2 AU

[Miroslav Stanojevic interview with Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, in New York on 23 July]

[Excerpts] New York, 23 July--The delegation of the SFRY Assembly is concluding its 7-day visit to the United States today. Before his departure from the United States, Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, has had talk with the POLITIKA reporter and answered several questions.

[Question] This was a return visit by an official SFRY Assembly delegation to the United States at the invitation of the U.S. Congress. Where do you see the benefit of the past visit as far as Yugoslav-American relations are concerned?

[Answer] Within the continuity of our political contacts with the United States, this visit has offered an opportunity for an exchange of views with representatives of the U.S. Congress and highest officials of the American government. Our delegation has had a number of useful meetings and frank, direct talks, which have been conducted with complete mutual respect and consideration of positions. We have noted a broad identity in the assessment of our mutual cooperation and its prospects and in our views on a number of international problems. We have agreed in our belief that temporary differences in views and approaches to individual international problems, which naturally arise from the two countries' different objective positions, are not and need not be an obstacle to a fruitful and constructive cooperation. The exchange of views has been frank and friendly and we consider it a continuation of a frank political dialog and a continuation of our two countries' mutual respect.

[Question] Considering the well-known and great prerogatives of the U.S. Congress, the significance of these talks for a better mutual understanding and development of bilateral relations in general is obvious. You had numerous meetings with congressmen, senators and most responsible personages of the American government for foreign, economic and financial policy. You met President Carter, and you were also received by Vice President Walter Mondale. What made the strongest impression on you in these meetings?

[Answer] Above all, the impression and the realization that the leading political structures in the United States have a broad understanding for Yugoslavia as it now is, for its unique way of democratic development, and that they have respect for its independent nonalined position and its appropriate active role in the world. Our visit took place under conditions when the Yugoslav-American relations are experiencing a very favorable development. The visits of U.S. Vice President Mondale to Yugoslavia and of Comrade Edvard Kardelj to America have given a strong impetus to this development. President Tito's visit to the United States this year was particularly important.

[Question] A large number of our emigrants live in the United States. You have several meetings with them. What are your impressions of these meetings?

[Answer] We noted with pleasure the lively interest they have in Yugoslavia, even those who belong to the second and third generations of emigrants. They are making a useful contribution to the development of Yugoslav-American relations, as was noted in the joint statement by Tito and Carter in March this year.

We were able to convince ourselves that the number of those who act in a way hostile to Yugoslavia is negligible and they certainly represent, as our emigrants themselves say, a mere handful of isolated remnants. I believe that the measures of the U.S. Government present terrorism, which has also been discussed during our visit, and these last remnants of the common enemy of World War II will be prevented from spoiling the relations between our two countries.

In this connection I wish to remark that the American side in the talks spoke a great deal about the need to conduct a more resolute international struggle against terrorism as a modern evil in all its forms.

We expressed the position that, as part of the application of international bilateral and multilateral obligations and norms, it is necessary to work on suppression terrorism, and that double standards are being used in this connection, which is to say that terrorism against some institutions is prosecuted as a crime and against others is treated as political action.

[Question] Human rights and freedoms were also discussed. What can you tell us about those?

[Answer] Interest in our views on the question of human rights and freedoms was expressed especially among the senators and congressmen. We expressed our positions on the significance of these question for the international community and on the responsibility of each country for the respect and advancement of human rights in its society, for we are convinced that there is no country that has fully solved this question. Of course we pointed out the harm and the unsuitability of using this subject for contests of an ideological or other nature, which also has an unfavorable effect on the political atmosphere in international relations and on the cause of engaging all the factors inside the national societies to work for the respect and constant advancement of human rights.

GRLICKOV MEETS WITH ANGOLAN, ALGERIAN OFFICIALS

AU011208Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jul 78 p 5 AU

[Text] Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, yesterday received Paulo Jorge, minister for foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Angola and member of the Central Committee of the MPLA Workers' Party. The trends and the situation in the movement of nonalined countries as well as questions of mutual relations and cooperations were discussed in an open and long talk.

Dr Grlickov yesterday received Slimane Hoffman, chairman of the international department of the party of the National Liberation Front of Algeria and adviser to President Boumediene. Mutual relations and cooperation were discussed in addition to the progress of the ministerial conference of nonalined countries so far.

MINIC RECEIVES ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER

AU011205Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jul 78 p 5 AU

[Text] Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, yesterday received Oscar Antonio Montes, minister for foreign affairs of the Republic of Argentina, who heads the Argentine delegation at the ministerial conference of nonalined countries in Belgrade. During a long discussion views were exchanged on the activity of nonalined countries and on some questions pertaining to bilateral relations. An identity of views was established as regards many international questions and mutual interest in intensifying bilateral cooperation was expressed.

HERLJEVIC ADDRESSES RALLY IN MINING VILLAGE

LD281532Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2125 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpts] Tuzla--The traditional celebration of uprising day in Bosnia-Hercegovina's mining-industrial Tuzla basin was held today at the freedom-loving mining village of Husino, near Tuzla. The village is renowned for its miners' strikes and rebellions and as a traditional meeting place for veterans, workers, young people and pioneers.

In front of several thousand veterans, citizens, workers and young people the rally was opened by Kerim Bekric, secretary of the municipal conference of SAWP in Tuzla, who stressed that 37 years earlier Bosnia-Hercegovina caught fire in the July flames of revolution and only 15 days later the Husino miners' detachment set out into the national liberation struggle and all members died during the course of the revolution. The large rally was then addressed by Franjo Herljevic, member of the LCY Central Committee and member of the Federal Executive Council.

Franjo Herljevic emphasized that the Tuzla basin and northeast Bosnia had sent 24,000 fighters--Serbs, Croats, Moslems and members of other nations and nationalities--to the national liberation struggle.

Herljevic then spoke of the need to follow the development of the international situation constantly and to participate actively in solving problems, to support peace, the unhindered and independent development of other countries and peoples and our nonalined international policy. Yugoslavia, Herljevic said, has always attributed exceptional importance to relations with neighboring countries.

We are, moreover, guided by these same principles in our relations with the People's Republic of Bulgaria. However, we are witnesses to the fact that the existence of a Macedonian national minority is being disputed and denied in that country. In a very short time almost 200,000 Macedonians have disappeared from official Bulgarian statistics. Behind such a stand lies not only the denial of a Macedonian national minority, but of the Macedonian nation as a whole. This is the fundamental and essential question hindering our relations with the People's Republic of Bulgaria. I believe in the forces of reason and an alternative, more responsible attitude to and respect of international agreements also in the case of solving the problem of the Macedonian national minority, as well as the position of national minoritiesin Austria, said Franjo Herljevic.

He then stressed that among our general successes we have achieved good results in the development of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

We have never been stronger, nor more ready, united and determined to defend our freedom and independence than today. Those who dare to threaten our independence should count on confronting a united people, with millions of Yugoslavs ready to defend freedom. Our glorious history teaches us that a people cannot be conquered or subjugated if it is ready to defend its freedom and independence.

BRIEFS

CHINESE JOURNALISTS VISIT--A delegation of the PRC journalists led by Hu Chi-wei, chief and responsible editor of PEOPLE'S DAILY, yesterday concluded its 2-day visit to Zagreb and left for Belgrade. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Jul 78 p 5 AU]

ZENICA RADIO STATION--TANJUG--A studio of the Zenica radio station was put into operation on 26 July which makes it now possible to broadcast a 10-hour radio program day. Thus, this radio station broadcasts the second longest radio program daily in Bosnia-Hercegovina, immediately after Sarajevo radio. The new studio will also make it possible for Zenica radio to soon be able to broadcast its radio program throughout the entire day. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Jul 78 p 7 AU]

SECOND NUCLEAR POWERPLANT--Zadar, August 2 (TANJUG)--The second Yugoslav nuclear power plant will be built on the island of Vir, near Zadar, central Adriatic coast. The date for launching the project has not been set yet, but it is known that the plant will produce 5.2 billion kwh of electricity annually. Experts have found no danger to the environment from pollution because the plant will be located far from any settlement and tourist facilities. The hot water from the plant will be utilised for de-salinizing sea water and breading some species of fish and shells. The first Yugoslav nuclear power plant now under construction at Krsko, Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Slovenia, will be of 664 mw and will be completed by the end of next year. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1315 GMT 2 Aug 78 LD]

EXTENSION OF PASSPORTS--Ljubljana, August 2 (TANJUG)--The Executive Council of the city assembly of Ljubljana (Yugoslavia's Constituent Republic of Slovenia) yesterday upheld the proposal to extend the validity of passports from two to five years and, with an additional extension, to ten years. This is a recent proposal set forth by the republican secretariat for internal affairs in order to facilitate the work of their departments and reduce the queues in front of their windows due to the high interest of citizens in travelling abroad. After the due procedure in the relevant republican and federal bodies, this proposal from Slovenia will be discussed in the Assembly of Yugoslavia by the end of this year. [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1322 GMT 3 Aug 78 LD]

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